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LAST EDITION

## AMERICANISM IS CAMPAIGN ISSUE IN WISCONSIN

Political Readjustment Puts La Follette Forward as the Dissatisfied Element's Candidate for the National Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Americanism is to be the political issue in the next campaign in Wisconsin, and if those who stand against the United States' course in the war and this country's alignment with the Allies win out, Senator Robert M. La Follette, from indications, will be the candidate for President of the dissatisfied elements of the Northwest, and possibly of the nation.

This is the interpretation placed upon the rapid political readjustments that are taking place. These are proceeding along the lines recently indicated by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, but they are being worked out on a much more sweeping scale than he then hinted at. To them one doubtless must look for an explanation of the stand of certain men in the United States Senate and their attempts to hamper the nation's defense.

First as to Wisconsin. That splendid progressive movement which was launched 20 years ago has been swept away. It may reappear some time in a modified form, but certainly not in the next campaign. In the Legislature just closed not a single constructive law was passed in the interests of more thoroughly representative government. Not a single law of first-rate importance of any kind was passed. Men in this State who a few years ago scorned even the name of La Follette are with him today, because he stands as they do on the question of alienism. It is much the same with the newspapers.

The lieutenants of Senator La Follette in this State are today working in fair harmony with the lieutenants of Governor Philipp, the man whom Senator La Follette accused in his autobiography of being a railroad lobbyist and a manipulator of legislative votes. To all intents and purposes, the old breach seems to have been closed.

Governor Philipp, it seems certain, will be a candidate for a third term. He will have the support not only of the reactionaries, but of the La Follette men, for the two leaders stand pretty close together on the paramount issue. He will also have the support of the radicals, the pacifists and a large part of the Socialists. At least there has been careful preparation made in some of Governor Philipp's appointments to attract the Socialist vote. He will likely have delivered to him the farmer vote, which is now be-

(Continued on page four, column two)

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Unfavorable weather still retards the prosecution of the allied offensive in the west, but both the British and the French are successfully consolidating their gains and repulsing German counterattacks. London reports violent, but unsuccessful attempts on the part of the Germans to recover the ground lost on Tuesday northeast of Ypres; whilst Paris reports successful work on the part of the French artillery in putting down German attacks notably north and east of Bixschoot.

On the eastern front from the Russian retirement still continues and Berlin reports that north of Czernowitz and south of the Dniester, Austro-German divisions are approaching the Russian frontier; whilst farther south, according to latest official news from Petrograd, the Russians have evacuated Kimpolung, an important town in the Bukowina, near the Rumanian frontier.

There is no news of importance from the remaining theaters.

Successful German Drive  
LONDON, England (Friday)—A German drive against Infantry Hill, east of Monchy-le-Preux, was successful in part last night, Field Marshal Haig reported today. "Early at night the enemy renewed his attempt to drive us from Infantry Hill," the statement said. "On a half mile front he succeeded temporarily in possessing himself of portions of the front line. At two points our counter-attack regained part of the lost ground."

Kimpolung Evacuated  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Kimpolung, one of the strong strategic points in Bukowina, toward the southernmost end of the Russian line, has been evacuated by the Russians, it was announced today. The War Office announced the retirement under pressure of the Austro-German forces.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Western Theater—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the battlefield

## NEW PRESIDENT OF GREEK CHAMBER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—M. Sofoulis was elected president of the Greek Chamber today by 180 votes to 14. In his speech he defended the calling together of the Chamber as constitutional and said the Venizelist movement had saved Greece.

King Alexander takes oath in the Chamber.

## GREAT INTEREST IN INSCRIPTION

Canada Continues to Give Army Bill First Place—Vote Is Expected in Senate Tomorrow—Sir Lomer Gouin's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The intense interest in the question of conscription and also that of union government continues unabated from one end of Canada to the other. In the Dominion Senate the bill is still under discussion, and a vote may not be reached until tomorrow. The New Brunswick Acadian senators are vigorously supporting the bill.

Yesterday there were 10 speakers and so far only three of the Quebec Conservative members of the Upper House have gone over to the opposition. Senator Lesperance came out in favor of conscription, while it is extremely significant that the labor senatorial representative supported the bill.

Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, who has been absent from the province for several weeks, has issued the following statement regarding the political situation: "The attitude of the province of Quebec is sincere. To us it appears that a Government elected six years ago upon a program containing not one word relating to military matters is not a government which should impose conscription in Canada today. Let us have elections and if the majority of the Canadian people declare in favor of conscription, I am convinced that our province, like the others, will submit to the people's will."

Sir Lomer added that he believed Canadians were right in counting upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier to guide them in the solution of the present grave problems. Personally, he said, he approved the attitude taken by Sir Wilfrid since the beginning of the session, and he believed that future history which was very much fairer than contemporaneous history would say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had acted in the best interests of his country.

## MEATLESS DAYS IN RESTAURANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Veal is to be barred from public dining tables and a national attempt to prevent the use of calves as food during the war is to be made by the hotel restaurant committee of food administration Tuesdays and Fridays are to be meatless days in hotels and restaurants. The program will conserve bread, butter and fats and the public will be encouraged to use more poultry, ducks, fish and lobster.

## GERMANY SENDS PROTEST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that the German Government has protested to the Spanish Government concerning its decree regarding submarines. Spain's reply has not yet been received.

(Continued on page four, column six)

## DAILY INDEX FOR AUGUST 3, 1917

Art ..... Pages 8-9  
Luis Morales' Works Shown in the Prado, Madrid ..... 1  
Mrs. E. A. S. Forbes, Canadian Artist ..... 1  
A Notable Sale of Japanese Art Poster Pictures, Their Popularity ..... 1  
Art Notes From London, Paris, New York ..... 1  
Boston Art-Notes ..... 1  
Business and Finance ..... Pages 12-13  
Stock Market Quotations ..... 1  
Big Increase in July Financing ..... 1  
National Banks' War Loan Subscription ..... 1  
Railroads' Profits Are Larger ..... 1  
Dividends Declared ..... 1  
Produce Prices ..... 1  
Weather Report ..... 1  
Editorials ..... Page 18  
Federal Prohibition ..... 1  
Greece's Socialism ..... 1  
Indian Self-Government ..... 1  
Economic Outlook in Canada ..... 1  
Newspapers ..... 1  
Notes and Comments ..... 1  
European War—  
Debate on Prices at Westminster ..... 1  
France United for Victory Peace ..... 1  
Official War Reports ..... 1  
Proposed United States Food Bill ..... 1  
Along With the Devil Flotilla ..... 1  
Embargo Presses International Problem ..... 1  
General Maurice's War Review ..... 1  
Senate Committee Reduces Surplus Tax ..... 1  
New Shipbuilding Heads to Rush Work ..... 1  
Fashion and the Household ..... Page 16  
A Chinese Ivory Ball ..... 1  
The Story of the Fireplace ..... 1  
The Home Forum ..... Page 17  
"Wait Thou Only Upon God" ..... 1  
The Waterfront (Poem) ..... 1

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

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(Continued on page six, column one)

## FOOD MEASURE REPORT WAITS

Rivers and Harbors Bill Conference Decision Brought Up in House First—Delay for One Day More Is the Result

The United States House of Representatives has not yet taken up the conference report on the long delayed Food Control Bill, but leaders confidently announce that action is expected immediately. Unless Senate opposition to changes made in conference develops, there is hope that the measure will become law next week.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the administration food bill was delayed just another day today, when the conference report on the rivers and harbors bill was called up by Chairman Small, of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. A determined effort is being made by opponents of the bill, chiefly Representatives Madden and Treadaway, to send it back to conference.

Every effort is being made by opponents of the measure to delay the bill as much as possible. They characterize it as a pork barrel bill, and one bearing no relation to war legislation, which the House has pledged itself to consider exclusively during the present session. It is regarded as likely that all of Friday will be consumed in a discussion of the conference report on the Rivers and Harbors Bill and that tomorrow the conference report on the Food Bill will be adopted.

An agreement was reached by the conferees on the food control bill, providing for a reduction to \$11,346,000 of the appropriation of \$14,770,000 for a national food survey and appropriations to stimulate production. In addition to this step a number of Senate amendments were eliminated, but one that allows irrigationists on private lands to obtain water from Government projects, without actually residing on their properties, has been retained.

The measure is now in a form satisfactory to the Administration.

## Weeks Plan Disapproved

Committee to Report Unfavorably on War Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Rules Committee, on Thursday afternoon, voted to report adversely the Weeks resolution, providing for the creation of a joint committee of Congress to keep in touch with the Administration, principally in the matter of expenditures being made for the conduct of the war. Senator Williams of Mississippi, who made the motion for an adverse report, is expected to file the report with the Senate today.

It was the Weeks proposition, modified by a substitute offered by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, that resulted in the final conference deadlock on the Food Bill. The conferees having eliminated this amendment, the plan will now come before the Senate as an independent proposition. A stubborn contest for its enactment is anticipated. The President is strongly against it, and he will have the backing of a large number of Democratic senators, though several of them are known to side in with the Republicans on the matter.

The committee stood: In favor of an adverse report, Messrs. Williams, Smith of Georgia, James, Nelson, Knox, and Overman. Opposed, Messrs. Owen.

(Continued on page four, column six)

## GERMAN VIEW OF BALFOUR SPEECH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's verdict on Mr. Balfour's latest speech is that it is anything but a repudiation of annexations, and that his refusal to declare his Government's war aims leads to the presumption that England intends to claim territory on the Continent. It also declares that Mr. Balfour would shut out England's enemies from that gratification of lawful national endeavors he claims for her allies.

VON HINDENBURG HONORED  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—Expressing his "boundless thanks" the Kaiser telegraphed Field Marshal von Hindenburg conferring on him the cross and star of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern. "I take pleasure, my dear Field Marshal," he said, "at the conclusion of the third year of the greatest of all wars, in which with brilliant strategy and art you have defied superior forces of the enemy and cleared the way for our armies' victory, in expressing to you my boundless thanks."

## NEUTRALS ASKED TO STATE FOOD NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government, in order to do all that full justice shall be done to all neutrals near Germany, has asked the diplomatic representatives of these governments here to furnish information as to what the food requirements of the several neutral nations are. The replies will be made the basis of the United States regulations rationing these nations.

This Government will hold these countries to their bare necessities. It is understood these governments will be informed that if any food shipped to them from this country gets into Germany all supplies will be shut off, but that what is necessary will be exported as long as the neutral acts in good faith.

The United States House of Representatives has not yet taken up the conference report on the long delayed Food Control Bill, but leaders confidently announce that action is expected immediately. Unless Senate opposition to changes made in conference develops, there is hope that the measure will become law next week.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators active in the prohibition cause were calmly confident today that the day of complete nation-wide temperance is at hand. They made merry over the reports that the liquor interests held a "jollification" meeting Wednesday night, following the passage of the Sheppard national prohibition amendment with the Harding six year ratification clause attached.

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The Harding clause, far from being viewed by the senators as a "joker" placed in the amendment by the liquor interests, was held to offer no serious handicap to nation-wide prohibition. The view is held that the Harding clause will not delay the cause one day. The prohibition advocates are united in the conviction that the Sheppard amendment will be ratified in less than six years, one senator believing two years would see the amendment incorporated in the Constitution.

"But what if a sufficient number of the states do not ratify the amendment within the prescribed six years?" asked Senator Jones of Washington. "Can't Congress resubmit to the people?"

"I see no reason to believe otherwise. While of course, I should have liked to see the amendment passed by the Senate without the Harding clause, nevertheless I am satisfied with the proposition as it stands."

Representative Randall of California, the only prohibitionist member of Congress, said today that he intends to make a determined effort to defeat the Harding clause in the House. He believes it to be a "joker," likely to lead to years of court litigation, though other temperance advocates are much more optimistic.

Efforts were under way in the House today to obtain some kind of an agreement to settle the price of meat. The Sheppard resolution at the present session of the "war Congress." Representative Webb of South Carolina, a leading prohibition worker of the lower branch, believed this to be next to impossible.

Furthermore, he felt that rather than to defeat the Harding clause in the House, he would have to accept it and then try to get it through the Senate.

Representative Randall, however, said that if 50 Democrats could be obtained to sign a petition, the majority leaders would have to call a caucus.

At this caucus the question could be submitted as to the disposition of the House to act on prohibition this session.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Hinckley yesterday in the House of Commons to the new Ministry Bill, eliminating questions of commercial, industrial, and agricultural policy from the sphere of the Ministry of Reconstruction. There was a strong muster of Protectionist members and the amendment, which would have deprived the new Ministry of all its functions, was only defeated by 89 votes to 64, leaving the Government with a majority of only 25.

Dr. Addison is a strong Free Trader and some people have objected to his appointment on this score. Mr. Bonar Law stated that the House would probably adjourn on Aug. 20 until the middle of October or thereabouts.

The Potsdam meeting on July 5, 1914, was referred to in Parliament yesterday when Mr. Dundas White asked whether the attention of the Foreign Minister had been called to Herr Haase's reference in the Reichstag to the Potsdam meeting on July 5, 1914, and whether the allied governments had any information about that month.

Lord Robert Cecil said he had seen press references but he could not make any statement on the subject, beyond saying that the information in possession of His Majesty's Government indicated that the Central Empires decided in July on a policy which, in their opinion, would almost certainly lead to war against Russia and consequently against France.

In case the House should muster a sufficient number of votes to eliminate the Harding clause, senators believe the Senate would accept the amendment thus modified.

The vote on Wednesday was more than three to one in favor of prohibition, while a vote of two to one is sufficient to pass the resolution.

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## FORESTER GOES TO PORTO RICO

E. Murray Bruner to Direct Rehabilitation of Wood Growth of Island — Government-Owned Tract Will Be Base of Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—E. Murray Bruner of the United States Bureau of Forestry, has been sent to Porto Rico at the request of the insular Government to plan for the reforestation of the island, and for the conservation of the scanty wood supply now extant here. Mr. Bruner will have charge of the Luquillo Forest, situated among the Luquillo Mountains in the eastern end of the island, which is the only forest of any size here, and which is the property of the National Government.

His work at first will consist in opening roads through the Luquillo Forest in order that it may be made accessible, and later he will sell the larger trees and construct a nursery to replace those taken out. This forest will serve as a kind of experimental station for the island, at which will be determined the kinds of trees best suited to the region. As the work advances, Mr. Bruner will visit the different sections of the island and will find out the woods peculiarly suited to the several localities.

Talking about his work, he said: "The Luquillo Forest comprises about 15,000 acres, and is the only wooded land that the National Government owns in Porto Rico. Though I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing it, I understand that the timber for the most part consists of tabanuco, laurel salino, ausubo, guanaguan and other valuable hardwood trees. As soon as it can be opened up, we are going to sell a great deal of this wood at the regular market price; but we shall see that other trees are planted in the places of the ones taken out or that the stumps are left in such a condition that new trees will grow."

"With the exception of the Luquillo Forest there is almost no timber in Porto Rico. The rest has been used principally in the construction of native houses and as fuel, and no provision has heretofore been made for the replacement of that taken away. The only reason why the Luquillo Forest is still standing is because of its position in the mountains that makes it almost inaccessible. But the people of Porto Rico are coming to realize the need of timber. I have no doubt that at an early date active steps will be taken toward the reforestation of the vast strips of land not suited for agriculture which are owned by the insular Government."

When asked how long it would take a newly planted forest in Porto Rico to produce results, he replied:

"I don't know how it is in Porto Rico, but in the States it ordinarily takes a forest from 30 to 100 years to begin paying for itself. It cannot take that long here, however, for the trees grow the year round instead of only for a season, as in the North. I should judge that if the right kind of wood were chosen, a forest here could begin producing returns in seven or eight years."

Mr. Bruner will have his office at the University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras. He is the third forester who has been sent down from Washington. The first two, L. S. Murphy and J. J. Peters, came in 1912. Their object was merely to make a survey of the Luquillo Forest. Mr. Murphy published a pamphlet giving the results of his survey, but it was only last year that it came out.

According to this pamphlet the people of Porto Rico consume every year over three times as much wood as the forests of the island produce. Great quantities of timber have been cut or burned to make clearings, which are abandoned after a few years. The charcoal burner is at work destroying the young growth needed to keep up the forests. Failure to put an end to the destructive practices that are reducing the forests or to provide the means of developing and fully utilizing them, has brought about shortage in the domestic supply of wood and consequent hardship of the people.

Porto Rico is sparsely wooded. The forest jungles, commonly associated with the West Indies, are so scarce that one may cross and recross the island without seeing them, for, with the exception of those in the Sierra de Luquillo, they are tucked away in inaccessible places. The island is, however, by no means devoid of wood growth. Around almost every habitation there are groups of trees, such as the bread fruit and the mango; and numerous scattered single trees, mostly palms, dot the landscape. The insular and geographical position of the country, its diminutive size, its restricted area of level lands, and its density of population have occasioned unusual demands on the forests. The same cycle of change is found here as is recorded by civilization elsewhere—a profligate waste of the bounties of nature, followed by an acute need for what has been destroyed.

**CANADA'S INCOME TAX BILL IS DISTRIBUTED**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Income Tax Bill, the resolution concerning which was introduced by the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, a few days ago, has now been distributed to the House. In addition to the broad outlines as set forth by the Finance Minister, the bill contains the powers for

## CIVIL SPAIN HAS USUAL CHANGES

Country Passes Through Periodical Political Upheaval Which Follows Assumption of Power by New Government

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Administrative Spain has just been through its periodical political upheaval, which in the present difficult circumstances of the country may be regarded as the share to which he would be entitled of the undivided or undistributed gains and profits made by any syndicate (or similar body) if such gains and profits were divided or distributed, unless the minister is of opinion that the accumulation of such undivided and undistributed gains and profits is not made for the purpose of evading the tax and is not in excess of what is reasonably required for the purpose of the business." The pay of fighting men is not liable to taxation, nor is the income of the Governor-General of Canada.

### CHILD LABOR LAWS ARE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Hugh M. Dorsey urged child labor legislation during the present session of the State Legislature in his first address, delivered last week. Unless legislation is passed, he declared, much unnecessary trouble and annoyance will inevitably result to employers of labor.

The Governor's remarks follow: "The Attorney-General, the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor of the United States, constituting a board created by the Federal Child Labor Law to make rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of that act, for the sake of uniformity, and to avoid a 'duplicated Federal-State system of ascertaining the ages of children intended to be protected,' propose alternate plans under either of which the Federal Board would accept certificates of length, and as the Commissioner of Commerce and Labor and I deem the first better adapted to our conditions, that one is here set out, as presented by the board. It is as follows:

"That the legislatures of the several states consider the advisability of constituting a board of state officials similar to the Federal Child Labor Board, or of designating an appropriate State official with general power to make rules and regulations respecting proofs of age under the State child labor laws, in order to secure conformity to the Federal Child Labor Law and the rules and regulations thereunder."

"If the State does not care to grant the administrative power recommended above, then the commissioner can furnish the details of the second alternative presented.

"While the law is being attacked upon constitutional grounds, inasmuch as it becomes effective under its terms on September 1, the legislation requested should be passed, as otherwise much unnecessary trouble and annoyance will inevitably result to the employers of labor affected by the bill."

All branches of possible lawmaking were covered in the chief executive's message and particular attention was given to the work of the State Council for National Defense.

### CONSUMERS IN NEW YORK ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Taxpayers and consumers organizations have formed the People's Bureau of Food, Fuel and Waste to protect the interests of the consumer in the high price situation. The bureau will be to the problem of food what the Municipal Research Bureau is to the problem of municipal affairs. It will study National, State and city laws on food, and will make recommendations for legislation calculated to reduce prices. The consulting director is Joseph H. Hartigan, recently resigned as Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and headquarters are at 302 Broadway.

### NEW FRENCH ACADEMY MEMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Alfred Capus is the second new member to be received by the French Academy since the beginning of the war. M. de la Gorce, historian, took his place as one of the 40 early this year. M. Capus was received by M. Maurice Donnay, and as is the traditional custom, he himself pronounced the eulogy of the famous geometer, M. Henri Poincaré, whom he is succeeding. His two successors were M. Paul Bourget and M. Manotaux. The reception of a new member in ordinary times is accepted in Paris very much as a matter of course, but events gave that of M. Capus a special interest. The President of the Republic attended and sat among his confrères of the academy to hear the eulogy of his first cousin, M. Henri Poincaré. General Joffre entered a few minutes before the sitting was due to begin. The whole assembly, by a common impulse, rose to its feet and acclaimed the Marshal until long after he had taken his seat in the center of the hall. The speeches of the new academician and that of M. Donnay were listened to with great appreciation. At the close General Joffre was acclaimed and cheered all the way to his carriage. General Pershing, who had been expected at the academy function, did not appear.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917

## SCANDINAVIA'S POSITION IN WAR

Country Passes Through Periodical Political Upheaval Which Follows Assumption of Power by New Government

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

the Minister of the Interior, who had been warned of what might take place, attempted immediately to suppress him, declaring that the session was held only for the purpose of welcoming the new Alcalde and thanking the departing one. But Señor Maura insisted on declaring that it was lamentable that Señor Silvela, a man of great determination, should be obliged to abandon an office in which he might accomplish most valuable work. He was proceeding to say that Señor Prado y Palacio, on the other hand, had previously held the office without the necessary authority, when Señor Sanchez Guerra interrupted him.

A lively incident followed during

which the Minister rang vigorously at

the presidential bell and suddenly an-

nounced that the meeting was at an-

end. Afterward the new Alcalde re-

ceived a warm ovation at the doors of

the Casa de la Villa and proceeded to

the presidency to salute the Prime

Minister.

Another of the many cases that attract attention is that of the civil governorship of much disturbed Barcelona. Señor Sanchez Andino is turned out and Señor Leopoldo Matos takes his place. When the latter arrived at Barcelona he informed the crowd of persons who met him and cheered him at the station that his appointment on the change of government had been so sudden, and his haste to get to Barcelona so great, that he had not had time to receive any instructions from the Government—which was preoccupied with the question of the exportation of potatoes—and would have to return to Madrid very shortly for them. All the Conservative clubs and associations expressed their joy at the appointment, and it is fair to say that intrinsically it is a good one, Señor Matos being a Catalan. Similarly, on the same night when the retiring Governor, Señor Sanchez Andino and his wife, left for Madrid, compliments were heaped upon them and the Conservatives had the good grace to join in.

In the very long list of other civil governors that have now been appointed the following names and places are prominent: Alicante, Manuel Barzanallana; Avila, Eusebio Cacho; Badajoz, Manuel Crespo; Baleares, Javier Millan; Burgos, Vicente de Amayo; Cáceres, Marques de Colomina; Cadiz, Francisco Maestre; Canarias, Javier Bories y Romero; Cordova, Luis Fernandez Ramos; Coruña, Andres Garrido; Granada, Julio Blasco; Huelva, Eusebio Salas; Leon, Angel Gomez Inganzo; Madrid, Abilio Calderon; Malaga, Benito Castro; Murcia, Marques de Algarra de Gres; Pontevedra, Marques de Najera; Salamanca, Agustin Diaz; Santander, Luis Riche; Segovia, Count de Rihodoms; Seville, Juan Jose Conde y Luque; Toledo, Vicente Sebastian; Valladolid, Francisco Barreiro; Vizcaya, Javier Molina; Zaragoza, Rufino Cano de Rueda.

The following are the chief central Government appointments: President of the Council of State, the Duke de Mandas; Director of Public Works, Juan Jose Ruano; Director of Primary Education, Eloy Bullon; Fiscal of the Supreme Tribunal, Carlos Casal; Permanent Councillor of the Council of State, Luis Espada; President of the Council of Public Instruction, Francisco Bergamin; Director of Registers, Julio Wais; Director of Prisons, Marques de la Frontera; Royal Commissioner for the Court of Isabel II, Count de Esteban Collantes; Royal Commissioner of Insurances, Count de San Luis; Undersecretary for Justice, Marques de Grijalba; Fiscal of the Tribunal of Accounts, Pedro Sloane; Director of Agriculture, Count de Colombe; Director of Commerce, Leonardo Rodriguez; Director of the Geographical and Statistical Institute, Severo Gomez Nunez; Undersecretary for the Interior, Manuel Saenz de Quejana; Director of Communications, Señor Ortúñoz; Undersecretary of Public Instruction, Jorjo Miranda; Director of Fine Arts, Conde de Pena Ramiro; Director of Customs, Manuel Argüelles; Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, Emilio Ortúñoz; Director of Administration, Jose Martinez Acacio.

Señor Lorenzo Dominguez Pasenau, the leader of the Conservatives in Seville, who has held office formerly at the Ministry of Instruction, has been nominated governor of the Bank of Spain.

It is interesting to add that on his resuming the premiership, Señor Dato offered a high diplomatic appointment to the Marques de Valderiglesias, controller of the leading Conservative newspaper, La Epoca, but the Marques, on account of his other responsibilities, felt obliged to decline the honor.

### GERMAN APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Various fresh appointments have been announced in connection with the administrative partition of the Wallon and Flemish portions of Belgium which is being carried out by the German authorities. Herr Schalbelle, a high Baden official, has been appointed administrative chief of the Flemish section, which will consist of the provinces of Antwerp, Limburg, East and West Flanders, and the districts of Brussels and Louvain. Herr Haniel, a Prussian Landrat, is to administer the Wallon section, which will comprise the provinces of Henegau, Lüttich, Luxemburg and Namur, and the district of Nivelles. Herr Schalbelle's headquarters will be at Brussels, and those of Herr Haniel at Namur. At the same time Herr Pochhammer, a financial expert attached to the Prussian Ministry of Finance, has been appointed chief of the Finance Department under the Governor-General of Belgium, while a new civil department to be set up under the latter is to be directed by Baron von Wilmowski of Merschberg, a Prussian Landrat. Herr von Sandt, who was appointed head of the Administrative Department for the whole of the occupied provinces in September, 1914, will continue to hold that office until the work of partition is complete.

the Minister of the Interior, who had

been warned of what might take

place, attempted immediately to sup-

press him, declaring that the session

was held only for the purpose of

welcoming the new Alcalde and

thanking the departing one. But Señor Maura insisted on declaring that it was lamentable that Señor Silvela, a man of great determination,

should be obliged to abandon an office

in which he might accomplish most

valuable work. He was proceeding to

say that Señor Prado y Palacio, on the

other hand, had previously held the

office without the necessary authority,

when Señor Sanchez Guerra inter-

rupted him.

A lively incident followed during

which the Minister rang vigorously at

the presidential bell and suddenly an-

nounced that the meeting was at an-

end. Afterward the new Alcalde re-

ceived a warm ovation at the doors of

the Casa de la Villa and proceeded to

the presidency to salute the Prime

Minister.

Another of the many cases that attract

attention is that of the civil governorship of much disturbed Barcelona. Señor Sanchez Andino is turned out and Señor Leopoldo Matos takes his place. When the latter arrived at Barcelona he informed the crowd of persons who met him and cheered him at the station that his appointment on the change of government had been so sudden, and his haste to get to Barcelona so great, that he had not had time to receive any instructions from the Government—which was preoccupied with the question of the exportation of potatoes—and would have to return to Madrid very shortly for them. All the Conservative clubs and associations expressed their joy at the appointment, and it is fair to say that intrinsically it is a good one, Señor Matos being a Catalan. Similarly, on the same night when the retiring Governor, Señor Sanchez Andino and his wife, left for Madrid, compliments were heaped upon them and the Conservatives had the good grace to join in.

In the very long list of other civil governors that have now been appointed the following names and places are prominent: Alicante, Manuel Barzanallana; Avila, Eusebio Cacho; Badajoz, Manuel Crespo; Baleares, Javier Millan; Burgos, Vicente de Amayo; Cáceres, Marques de Colomina; Cadiz, Francisco Maestre; Canarias, Javier Bories y Romero; Cordova, Luis Fernandez Ramos; Coruña, Andres Garrido; Granada, Julio Blasco; Huelva, Eusebio Salas; Leon, Angel Gomez Inganzo; Madrid, Abilio Calderon; Malaga, Benito Castro; Murcia, Marques de Algarra de Gres; Pontevedra, Marques de Najera; Salamanca, Agustin Diaz; Santander, Luis Riche; Segovia, Count de Rihodoms; Seville, Juan Jose Conde y Luque; Toledo, Vicente Sebastian; Valladolid, Francisco Barreiro; Vizcaya, Javier Molina; Zaragoza, Rufino Cano de Rueda.

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## IN PORT WITH DOVER FLOTILLA

Visit to Home of Patrol Which Convoys Transports to France and Back, Hunts U-Boats and Clears the Seas of Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Britain has raised an army of somewhere in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 men and a good proportion of them have been carried across the narrow straits which separate England and France. Of these millions, millions have returned repeatedly on leave or to recover amid the loving care of their own people from their "Blighties." This transport of men, with all the equipment and guns and munitions and supplies of all kinds needed by great armadas, this carrying to and fro of wounded men and men on leave has gone on for close upon three years. During all that time the German submarines, and occasionally their destroyers, have raged and their naval communiques have often imagined a vain thing, but the fact remains that no transport or, if one's recollection is correct, any other ship of military importance, has been wrecked on the route to France by submarine, mine or other enemy agency. What is the meaning of it? The meaning of it is to be found in the Dover patrol.

Riding the waters of Dover's 600 acre harbor and bay, under the shadow of the white cliffs of England, is one of the strangest imaginable navies. It is a Navy which has grown up to a large extent since the war began and, without disparagement to the super-Navy hidden in the mists of the North Sea or to the battlecruisers and light cruiser squadrons charging out almost daily to scour the seas, generally with hope deferred, for the German Navy, it has done more than its share of genuine hard work. It is the Cinderella of the British Navy and a very efficient Cinderella, as a representative of this paper found when he was lately permitted to watch this strange fleet at work.

Convoys, submarine hunting and mine sweeping are the main branches of the Dover flotilla's work. There are other, but minor, branches. The writer, for example, went on board one of the submarines which are based on Dover. It was lying alongside its depot ship, the old Arrogant, a vessel of some 6000 tons which was converted for the purpose in 1911-12. The Arrogant is probably as useful now as she ever was, though she never stirs out of harbor if, necessary, she can entirely refit a damaged submarine. The submarine visited was of an old type, having been built in the dim recesses of the past—somewhere about 1905—but its two torpedo tubes can do considerable damage to Prussian militarism if they get the opportunity. Its complement is about 15, and its two officers, the writer found, to be like all submarine officers, keen to a degree. Submarine officers are picked men selected from a perfect army of volunteers attracted by the prospect of unusual adventure, much higher pay and improved prospects of promotion. It would be hard life in a submarine had not some compensations for one can hardly imagine a more trying existence. On a vessel like this there are no quarters for the crew, who lie down and sleep where they can. In recognition of their rank the two officers share in turns the only bunk down the platform and were served with refreshments by members of the French Red Cross. At 9 o'clock, the regimental band having started to play the "Marseillaise," the troops, with the Stars and Stripes and regimental colors, dark blue silk with a golden eagle surrounded by a circle of stars, in the center, marched out of the station to the immense enthusiasm of dense crowds which had gathered in the vicinity.

The route, which lay along the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, the quai d'Austerlitz, the Boulevard Diderot, and the Rue de Reuilly, was packed with people waving flags, throwing flowers at the soldiers and keeping up continuous rounds of cheering, a fine accompaniment to the strain of the "Kilties March" played with vigor by the regimental band. The appearance of the American soldiers was much remarked upon, their soldiery bearing and fine physique making a very favorable impression on the crowd: "C'est tout jeune, et c'est des beaux gars," was an expression heard in the crowd which well represents the unanimous opinion. At a particular point on the route, by the Gare de Lyons, there were a number of "poilus" who not content with cheering their new comrades in arms tossed up their caps in jubilation. At the Reuilly barracks a large inscription had been put up on the wall facing the entrance gates: "Bienvenue aux poilus Américains."—Welcome to the American soldiers. The contingent marched in and the gates then closed, a necessary precaution as the crowds showed not the least sign of dispersing. Before the soldiers went finally to their quarters the band once more played the "Marseillaise," a few American popular airs and the march in "Aida," an impromptu concert which was much appreciated by the crowd.

In the afternoon, a number of motor brakes took parties of the soldiers on trips round Paris when once more the Paris population had an opportunity of showing its great satisfaction; particularly warm was the welcome of the grand boulevards.

Meanwhile at the Sorbonne the anniversary of the United States Declaration of Independence was being celebrated by a large gathering presided over by M. Jules Roche, deputy, and Mr. William Sharp, the American Ambassador. A number of members of the diplomatic corps were present. The speeches were followed by the performance of several musical items by the band of the Garde Républicaine. The eve of Independence Day was also marked by the visit of M. Adrien Mithouard, president of the Municipal Council, the Mayor of Paris in fact, to the American Embassy, Avenue d'Éylau. The president introduced the members of the Paris Municipal Council to Mr. Sharp and declared the wish of the city to take part in the national celebration of Independence Day.

are full of his devices and some of his officers declare that he thinks of nothing but inventing and bombarding. To him belongs the distinction of having started the submarine boat service in the Royal Navy. In the present war he has fought both on land and on the sea. He had retired in November, 1909, after filling various important naval posts such as captain of H. M. S. Dreadnought during her first commission, naval assistant to the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, aide-de-camp and Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, to become managing director of Coventry Ordnance Works, which post he held till the war came, when he resigned and was gazetted colonel second commandant, R. N. Thereafter, until he was appointed to command the Dover patrol, he commanded the heavy howitzer brigade of the Royal Marine Artillery with the expeditionary force in France. In these different capacities he has rendered signal service to his country and his brilliant inventive ability may be judged from the fact that the Coventry Ordnance Works are reported to pay him a retaining fee that would satisfy a cabinet minister for the use of his services when the war ends. He is not afraid to defy even the Northcliffe press, as when some time ago he roused its fury by his wreath to commemorate a "brave and gallant enemy," the German sailors who had fallen in the fight with the *Shark* and the *Broke*. Vice-Admiral Bacon did not "make" the Dover route's tradition of safety, for he is the third officer who has commanded there in this war, but he brings his own brilliant qualities to maintaining that tradition. His staff have great confidence in him and so have his officers and men, and if they complain of overwork they recognize that even the flotilla at Admiral Bacon's command is almost insufficient for the vast work it has to do.

One aspect of the Dover patrol's work has already been dealt with, namely, the convoying of transports and hospital ships to France and back. Convoying, submarine hunting and mine sweeping are the main branches of the Dover flotilla's work. There are other, but minor, branches. The writer, for example, went on board one of the submarines which are based on Dover. It was lying alongside its depot ship, the old Arrogant, a vessel of some 6000 tons which was converted for the purpose in 1911-12. The Arrogant is probably as useful now as she ever was, though she never stirs out of harbor if, necessary, she can entirely refit a damaged submarine. The submarine visited was of an old type, having been built in the dim recesses of the past—somewhere about 1905—but its two torpedo tubes can do considerable damage to Prussian militarism if they get the opportunity. Its complement is about 15, and its two officers, the writer found, to be like all submarine officers, keen to a degree. Submarine officers are picked men selected from a perfect army of volunteers attracted by the prospect of unusual adventure, much higher pay and improved prospects of promotion. It would be hard life in a submarine had not some compensations for one can hardly imagine a more trying existence. On a vessel like this there are no quarters for the crew, who lie down and sleep where they can. In recognition of their rank the two officers share in turns the only bunk down the platform and were served with refreshments by members of the French Red Cross. At 9 o'clock, the regimental band having started to play the "Marseillaise," the troops, with the Stars and Stripes and regimental colors, dark blue silk with a golden eagle surrounded by a circle of stars, in the center, marched out of the station to the immense enthusiasm of dense crowds which had gathered in the vicinity.

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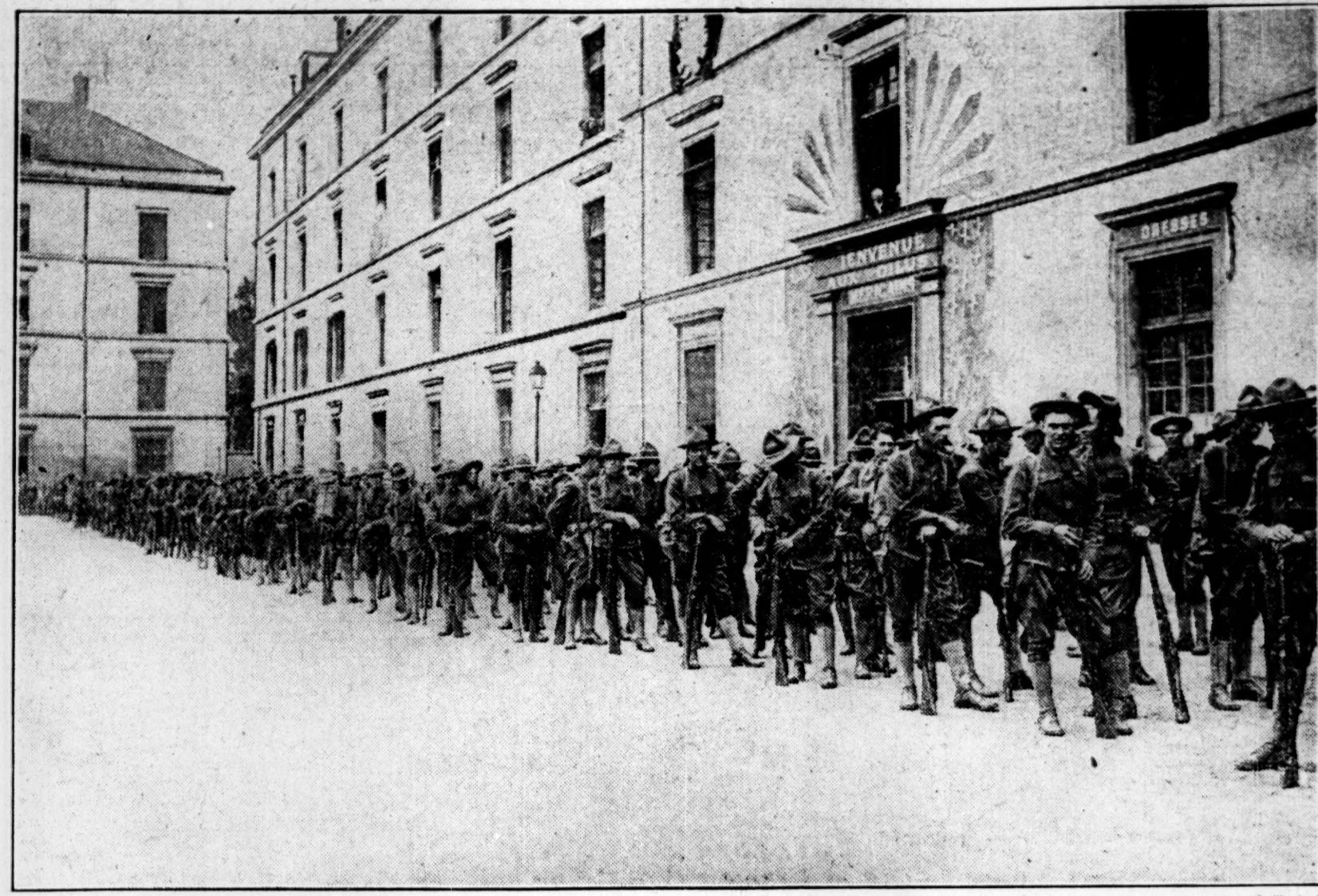
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MISSISSIPPI PLANTS OYSTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MISSISSIPPI PLANTS OYSTERS



Arrival of the first contingent of the American troops in Paris

## INDEPENDENCE DAY IN PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Paris caught its first sight of the American troops which were to take part in the Independence Day celebrations as they marched from the Austerlitz Station to the Reuilly barracks on the previous morning. The train was expected at 7:25, but there was a short delay and there was a slow delay and it was 8 o'clock before it stopped into the station, every window crowded with American faces eager for a glimpse of the French capital. Several members of General Pershing's staff and representatives of the Military Governor of Paris, of the War Office, and the civilian authorities were present to welcome the American officers in charge of the contingent. They were Col. W. H. Alaire, commanding the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment; Colonel Colpo, Commander Langdon and Adjutant-General Hines. While greetings were exchanged between American and French officers, the 800 men forming the contingent had formed up in two lines down the platform and were served with refreshments by members of the French Red Cross. At 9 o'clock, the regimental band having started to play the "Marseillaise," the troops, with the Stars and Stripes and regimental colors, dark blue silk with a golden eagle surrounded by a circle of stars, in the center, marched out of the station to the immense enthusiasm of the front cheer the great sister Republic! Long live the United States!

pendence Day by the people of the United States. The Ambassador thanked M. Mithouard and expressed his appreciation of the warm welcome which Paris had already given the first contingent of American troops.

Anxious that the French army, as well as the civilian population, should take part in the Independence Day celebrations General Pétain issued a special order of the day in which he announced the arrival of the first American troops and their presence, in the near future, on the French front. "Let us," he said, "salute these new companions at arms who, without any idea of profit or of conquest, from a wish to defend the cause of justice and of liberty, have come to take their place at our sides. Others are getting ready to follow them, and they will soon be in France. The United States intend placing at our disposal without any limitations, their soldiers, their gold, their factories, their ships, their whole country. They want to pay back a hundredfold the debt of gratitude which in the past they owed to Lafayette and his companions. On this Fourth of July let all the French armies at every point of the front cheer the great sister Republic! Long live the United States!"

## NATURAL BEAUTIES IN THE FIGHTING LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Times quotes the following extract from a letter written by an officer in France: "I am writing this in a dugout where I have been for a few days. I believe there are birds' nests on the top of this humble dwelling; anyhow, I often hear the birds twittering away, and every morning a lark gets up just outside and sings away merrily. The weather is beautiful and every one is fit and well.... Man's work goes to pieces, but even the most intense shelling is but a mere scratch on the surface of the earth. The birds live their life just the same and field mice and other small creatures make their homes and play about in shell-holes. Swallows are flying overhead, magpies hop about on trees and ruined shanties as cheekily as possible. The other day I was startled by a whirr of wings, and a couple of partridges got up from some hiding place and whizzed across the broken-up ground. Everywhere the green grass is shooting up through the earth; even trees which seem to have been stripped to mere bare poles are now sending out twigs and leaves. Mine-craters and huge shell-holes are full of tiny plant life; over buildings, now mere heaps of stone, one can see the ivy and other creepers sprouting afresh and gradually covering the ruined heap. So the normal life of natural things goes on, probably normally, in spite of high explosive and poisoned gas and other devilish inventions.... I remember some while ago sitting in a shell-hole; it was the place I had chosen for my work, and I was some days and nights there. The 'show' during which the earth seemed little more than a chaos of flame and bursting shells, was over—that is to say the shelling had become no more than the usual continuous but intermittent booming. I was resting.... Presently I heard a small sound, and saw a little spot of earth being pushed up from beneath. I watched, and a little field mouse appeared, his tiny, beady eyes looking at me alertly. I kept still, and he hopped out and played about, and presently the little beggar was frisking about at the bottom of the shell-hole, doubtless intent on stealing my rations. When he found that he was not interfered with he grew quite tame, helped himself to odds and ends of food, and crawled round the collar of a man who was asleep, much to the amusement of the others who were with me. I blessed that little field mouse; I think he made every one feel cheerful, playing and singing in the early morning after our hard night's work."

## USE OF SCHOOLS BY CHURCHES

Leading Educators Regard Practice as Tending Toward Secularism—Chicago Statistics Quoted as Bearing on Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A situation regarded with apprehension by leading public school educators of this city is developing in connection with the enlarged use of public school buildings as community centers. It is the marked tendency of religious denominations to utilize the public schoolhouses. Church services are being held and church entertainments are being conducted in the school buildings and as a minor incident, a liberal use of the school gymnasiums by athletic teams belonging to one church or another is being made.

From a modest beginning of a few congregations holding their services in the schools, a substantial little nucleus has now been quickly formed, both of Protestant and Roman Catholics, worshipping according to their respective customs in the school houses. In general, it is to be noted, denominational uses of the school buildings were anticipated to be temporary, but in practice they may sometimes verge close on the permanent. In several instances it seems that the example set by one sect in entering schools has been quickly followed by another, in the same locality. The small charge made for the use of the school, making it cheaper for a church to worship there than elsewhere, is, of course, an attractive feature.

The danger to American free public school institutions resulting from this practice, it is pointed out, by those who are in close touch with the situation in Chicago, is, that it is bringing sectarianism into the public schools, and that once sectarianism has become rooted there, it may be difficult to dislodge it.

An inquiry into the exact usage within the past year of Chicago's school buildings by various religious denominations, has been made by the Western Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. The matter is of rather recent growth, but has been proceeding rapidly in the last twelve months, and so far as this bureau has been able to ascertain, no previous statistics have been compiled or published on this subject. The following data have been taken from a book kept in the Board of Education for the purpose designated by its title, "Use of Buildings." Since the names of the churches using the schools have not always been entered therein with exactitude, it has been found difficult correctly to classify all denominations.

From data taken from this book, it appears that in the past year 16 churches or Sunday schools held regular services in Chicago's public school buildings. Two churches dropped out in midyear. Possibly several other churches and Sunday school associations have also discontinued.

The records show that ten-permits to churches and Sunday schools to "continue use of building for religious services pending board action" were granted this spring. So it appears that at the least ten congregations, half of them Lutheran, several Roman Catholic, and the remainder various Protestant denominations, are holding services in the school buildings at the present time.

School buildings were used for entertainments and the like, under church auspices, 12 times during the past year. Of these, the Knights of Columbus engaged the school hall five times, and the other seven were taken by various Protestant churches or organizations.

During the past year also, athletic teams of churches, Sunday schools, or organizations affiliated with churches

made liberal use of school gymnasiums or athletic fields. The time used for this purpose ranged from single occasions to a regular night each week for four months. Seventeen Protestant athletic teams availed themselves of the school gymnasiums and fields, two Knights of Columbus teams, two other organizations, also of Roman Catholic affiliation, and another whose classification is difficult to determine from the name.

Roman Catholic services have been held the past year in three schools, the Beaupre, Montefiore, and Raster public schools. For some reason best known to themselves the Roman Catholics in asking for school permits have not followed the custom of other denominations in giving the name of their church, but have simply given the name of the applicant and said nothing about the name of the church. A casual inquirer would not detect a Roman Catholic church in the book without looking further. The Montefiore school is used Sunday mornings by the Sunday school of Addolorato Church, a Roman Catholic Italian church which stands next door. The first use of this school building was on Oct. 22, 1916, and on Nov. 11 the usual limited permit was granted. The Raster school is used Sunday mornings by St. Justin Martyr Church, while its building is being built. This is the case, no doubt, in regard to some of the other churches mentioned herein. Permission was first granted this church on Aug. 6, 1916.

NEW LOAN TO BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A loan of \$2,500,000 was made by the United States on Thursday to meet the immediate needs of the Belgian Government. It was in addition to the \$45,000,000 credit established some time ago, under which \$7,500,000 is being advanced to the little nation monthly.

## TWO NEW SENATORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Racing was discontinued in Canada yesterday until six months after the conclusion of the war, unless before next summer the recent order-in-council has been amended so as to allow each of the larger jockey clubs to run one meeting a year. Racing with betting is now illegal in Canada.

## DISTILLERS MAY NOT EVADE LAW

Heavy Withdrawals of Liquor From Bond Likely to Be Subjected to Increased Tax—Production Is Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PEORIA, Ill.—Distillers who are racing against proposed war prohibition and revenue measures by tripling their output of spirits for beverage purposes, may have no money for their pains. They may be compelled to pay the full advance tax. Federal officers here, it is learned, have received information that the internal revenue department expects to investigate purchases of spirits, and it appears that effort is being made to evade the requirements of pending legislation soon to be approved. It will exact additional tax from holders of liquor. Lawyers acquainted with internal revenue regulations say it will be in the power of the Government to levy an additional tax upon spirits previously withdrawn from bonded warehouses and distilleries. The tax is paid upon withdrawal from bond.

Five distilleries in the Peoria district in July paid the Government \$4,930,125.59 in revenue. In July of 1916 the tax was \$1,900,000. The last month was the biggest month in the history of the district, with total collections of \$5,028,042. The big day was July 18, when collections totaled \$324,015. Collections for the last fiscal year amounted to \$35,232,335.

"There are two reasons for the increased collections on distilled spirits," said Collector Edward McCabe. "The first is that the food bill stops the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of spirits for drinking purposes during the war. Consequently there is a rush to lay up a big store before the law becomes effective. The second is that proposed revenue measures increase the tax from \$1.10 to \$3.20 a gallon."

Peoria distilleries today hold 9,000,000 gallons in bond, and spirits are being produced at the rate of 250,000 gallons a day. If distilleries operate for another 30 days it is predicted that collections for August will exceed \$10,000,000. Distilleries have been working at capacity here for two years, but until the last month two-thirds of the product was export alcohol, or denatured alcohol, which are tax free. Exports last year amounted to 10,000,000 gallons, and denatured to 18,000,000. Tax-free alcohol entered chiefly into the manufacture of powder.

## RACING ENDED IN CANADA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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## Style Supreme

JOSEPH HORNE CO.

Pittsburgh

JUST good, old-fashioned principles of Store-Keeping—large assortments and small fair profit prices—with all the 1917 Styles that are authentic and practical.

## Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOMEN STORE FLOORWALKERS

# FOOD CONTROL PROVISIONS AGREED ON BY CONFEREES

## CONGRESS DELAY IS CONDEMNED

Newspapers of United States Continue to Deplore the Holding Up of the Much-Needed Food Control

Newspapers of the United States are showing a widespread dissatisfaction over the congressional delay of President Wilson's program on food control. Here are some of the recent editorial expressions:

Reno Gazette

"Two weeks delay lost the Gallipoli fight. Every hour wasted imperils our cause."

That is from a circular sent out by the National Security League, urging everyone to write to representatives and senators in Congress and insist upon haste in adopting the Food Control Bill.

But the delay is very long, and in the meantime there is the war tax bill to be considered, on which no progress, whatever, is being made. And not one ship has so far been launched as a result of the shipping bill adopted by Congress with so much enthusiasm.

It is delay, delay, delay.

Springfield Union

It is to be hoped that the way has been cleared at last for the enactment of the food bill.

The course of the food bill has been obstructed in an outrageous manner by cumbering it with irrelevant and contentious provisions. Had it been made a food bill and nothing else it might have been carried to enactment long ago, and a plan of administration set in operation. Instead of this the legislators have continued to bicker over one thing or another.

In broadening the scope of the food bill beyond all reason, legislative tinkers committed a serious mistake, and it is only through a partial correction of this error that we, even now, can discern a prospect of its early passage.

New York World

The program of Lord Rhondda, the new British Food Controller, must shock many sensitive souls in the United States Senate. For he has unquestioned power to practice what he pleases.

Flour mills are to be worked on Government account and maximum prices to be fixed on bread, the Government making up a difference in the cost of wheat so that the food of the poor shall not be too dear. Local committees, invariably including housewives and labor representatives, are to fix dealers' and retailers' profits on groceries and meats; a maximum price for cattle is proposed which gradually decreases from September to January. Sugar is to be equitably distributed on rationing principles.

Nothing in this program can be found objectionable by any people who are at war and are really concerned in winning the war. What some of our senators are more concerned in is protecting the golden opportunity which the war emergency gives to profiteers and speculators in food to enrich themselves at the cost of a suffering public more patriotic than themselves.

Only by degrees, beginning war with the impossible ideal of "business as usual," has great Britain arrived at such a system of Government management of food distribution. We may not need such wide-reaching interference with private business. We do not know yet how far in this direction, need will point the way. We do need at once food control that controls.

New York Times

The control of food supplies and distribution should be in the hands of a single administrator responsible to the President. Divided authority in such times as this always causes confusion. But the Senate's conferees on the Food Bill have persistently stuck to the provision for a board of control of three. So the country, facing all the perils of war, must wait still longer for its essential food control law.

Representative Lever, the sponsor of the original bill, who has always favored a single head, will confer with the President today. Mr. Wilson has lately had to deal with the sad results of divided authority in the matter of shipping. Although the conferees have agreed on all other points of dispute in the Food Bill, until it reaches the President's hands there will be danger of further obstruction.

The delay has been a shameful scandal. We cannot hope to make full preparations for the successful prosecution of the war while one house or the other in Congress is disposed to resort to obstructionist tactics over war measures.

New York Post

Nobody seems to take any satisfaction with the course of the United States Senate during the last month. Some of the senators are frank enough to say they do not themselves. It is not long ago that one Senator used to warn his colleagues that they were in danger of coming to be regarded as the most inefficient public body in the country.

We believe that these hampering conditions are but passing and will be righted in time. It is probable, also, that the Senate will soon pull itself together in the matter of important legislation pending. But there is

no denying that its endless dawdling with the food bill and its beating of the air day after day have temporarily lowered its prestige.

## AMERICANISM IS CAMPAIGN ISSUE IN WISCONSIN

(Continued from page one)

ing enrolled in a State Non-Partisan League, a branch of the National Non-Partisan League, just as the North Dakota organization is a branch.

At the same time, there will be placed in the field congressional candidates who are against conscription, are against war loans and are for peace just as soon as it can be written. This is in line with the call sounded a few days ago by Senator La Follette in his weekly, published at Madison. In a signed article he urged that the antiwar forces everywhere should get into the field with congressional candidates pledged to the repeal of the conscription law and the blocking of the Government's course in the war.

If the forces now set forth triumph in the State and throughout the Northwest, then Senator La Follette, it is said, will make his great bid for the presidency. In other years he has just flirted with the presidency. He is in real earnest this time. He wants above all things to go to the next Republican convention with a solid Wisconsin delegation and with the delegation of North Dakota, South Dakota and as many other states as the Non-Partisan League may be able to swing. It so, in case of a deadlock, he may get the coveted prize.

Against this formidable array, we have in this State first the Administration Democrats under the leadership of Senator Huston, and secondly the Republicans who are ready to put nation above party. The outlook for them, it may be said frankly, is not bright. But they have their own plans. These Republicans are going to put forward a candidate to oppose Governor Philipp, possibly Guy D. Goff. Then the Democrats are likely to go into the Republican primary in great numbers to nominate this man. If they fall, the pro-Americans still have the Democratic candidate to fall back upon. The fight will be more bitter than it ever was in the old days between Stalwart and Progressive.

Among the interesting questions always asked by an observer of the situation in Wisconsin are these: How did La Follette get into his present position as the champion of pacifism and all the other "isms" that are hampering the nation? What is his connection with the Non-Partisan League? Just what does his present obstructionist policy in the Senate mean?

When the question of United States international policy in regard to the war first arose, Senator La Follette was approaching the time when he must stand for reelection. His political lieutenants in the State had largely lost control of the party machinery by allowing too many Progressives to enter the race for Governor. The vote was split and these were all defeated by Mr. Philipp. For the first time in many years La Follette was fighting with his back to the wall. The German-American alliance of Wisconsin and the powerful political forces that work with it were crying loudly for an embargo on arms. This, we will grant, coincided with the Senator's natural convictions as to the unconstitutionality of war—the Senator is a curious mixture of the idealist and opportunist in politics. At any rate, he espoused the cause of the embargo and thus brought to his standard certain German Democratic counties, as well as counties that were stalwart Republican. He also won over manufacturing interests that had always opposed him. How successful this move was is apparent when one remembers the majority by which he was returned to the Senate. But once committed to this move, it was necessary for him to stand by it, no matter whither it led.

Now as to the farmer movement, La Follette has always been a farmer's candidate. Time and again it has happened that opponents after an election have announced La Follette's defeat on the strength of early returns from the cities, only to find when the rural counties came in that he was elected overwhelmingly. And in return, La Follette protected the farmers. His famous regulatory measures were all directed at "Big Business."

La Follette has also been the bitter opponent of the commission grain men and has leaned toward the movement for farmer control of the distribution agencies. Only a year ago in a speech at Milwaukee he declared war on the commission men and he quoted North Dakota figures to show that the commission men were culpable in the handling of grain. What was more natural, therefore, than that he should turn—if not openly, at least with an understanding—to the North Dakota movement in politics, especially when a working agreement with that movement would fit in nicely with his plans.

## La Follette Defection

Former Supporters Falling Away From the Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The stand of Senator La Follette in hampering the United States' course in the war is strongly condemned by W. S. Goodland, editor of the Racine Times-Call and for years the most prominent lieutenant of La Follette in the State, in a signed article in his paper. Mr. Goodland's stand is one of the most significant things, politically, that has happened here in many weeks. It means that in the new alignment in Wisconsin, in which La Follette is to head all the pacifists and "isms" that are opposing President Wilson as the leader of the nation, the senior Senator must face a serious defection in his ranks.

W. S. Goodland has for years fought consistently for La Follette and the La Follette ideas in governmental reform. He did La Follette most valuable service even in the last election campaign, when for a time things looked dark for the Senator. Now Mr. Goodland says:

"Every fair-minded man accorded La Follette the right to oppose the entry of this country into the war with Germany, and while many did not agree with him, they recognized his right to an individual opinion. But now that war has been declared and the nation has been committed to the issue, his loyal supporters are fully justified in expecting him to render loyal support to the nation's cause and to give his utmost in service to arm and equip the country's military forces and to aid in securing victory to its arms. Instead, they have witnessed a course of carpentry, criticism, fault-finding and technical objecting that is anything but loyal support of a nation and that stands for everything but broad statesmanship."

"In the June issue of 'La Follette's' he proclaims that this nation has no special grievance of our own against Germany. In other words, he charges that the United States is the aggressor and that Germany has not given us cause for war. It is difficult to understand how a man of La Follette's ability, mentality and Christianity could make such a statement in view of the facts. After nearly three years of offensive against American lives and property, after breach after breach of promises to obey international law and respect American rights, after three years of brutal and inhuman warfare against noncombatants and innocents without parallel in the annals of history, it is inconceivable how an American statesman in this land of liberty and humanity could give utterance to such a statement. . . . His present attitude toward the National Government and the conduct of the war is such as to rouse indignation and suspicion in the minds of all loyal citizens."

Scores of minor La Follette leaders, it is known, have said privately, but will not say for publication at this time, practically the same thing that Mr. Goodland has put into print.

## Reed Criticized at Home

Kansas City Disapproval of Course Adopted by Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"We in Kansas City are sorry that our United States Senator, James A. Reed, is among those throwing obstacles in the way of this country's successful conduct of the war," said James M. Johnson, former judge of the Court of Appeals to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We do not even expect partisans politics to be used in hampering the Government in times like these, much less so that factional differences in the party in power shall do this. I do not like to become personal in any political discussion. The fact that Senator Reed's home is here, while it makes criticism of his acts personal, in a way, should not be allowed to prevent criticism of acts that may cost the lives of Americans, who will be on the firing line. We of Missouri are pained to see him associated with the La Follettes, the Gronnas and that ilk."

John Patton Gilmer, a Democrat, former member of the Board of Public Works, a well-known lawyer, said: "I think the delay of Congress in giving the President the legislation he asks is deplorable. It is likely to result in immeasurable greater losses of both men and money than can be saved by any policy of captions caution. This is no time for microscopic examination of small details. The executive must have power to act if effective results are to be obtained, and it will be far more economical to give a free hand promptly than to hobble him with delays and restrictions, notwithstanding the possibility that he may make mistakes. The conduct of a war demands action. The notion that the people's liberties may be endangered by giving the President large powers belongs to an antiquated political philosophy."

This is the home of Senator Reed. He has been twice mayor of the city, prosecuting attorney of the county, and a leader in politics. He estranged many of his supporters in his first term as senator by his consistent opposition to President Wilson. He reentered, however, as election time came and, thanks to an endorsement by the President, was reelected by a tremendous majority. Since the state of war was declared he has renewed his hostility to the President and his actions have been denounced by many of his old-time supporters privately and by not a few publicly.

## POTATO PRICE VARIATION

TOPEKA, Kan.—When potatoes were being sold by growers at \$1.25 to \$1.35 a bushel here recently, they were bringing \$3 a bushel at Hoxie, Kan. E. G. Currier, a resident of Hoxie, wrote to Governor Capper directing attention to the fact, and saying: "It certainly does not cost \$1.25 per bushel to get potatoes from the Kaw Valley to Hoxie. Are these conditions going to be allowed to continue?" Mr. Currier enclosed a sales slip to show that he had paid \$3 a bushel for potatoes, says the Capital.

## CONSERVER TO AID PRODUCERS

Government Market Bureau Representative Ready to Give Farmers Detailed Information on Produce Demand

Commencing tomorrow morning, farmers selling in the Boston markets, are expected to report to H. E. Larson of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, the quantity and nature of the produce, they are offering so that a report can be handed to them from the bureau, advising what vegetables are a glut on the market and what ones to bring in.

"We publish the farmer's prices," says J. C. Gilbert, Boston agent for the bureau, "so that the housewife can know what margin of profit her retailer gets. We want dealers to carry large quantities at a small margin of profit. We have done similar work in Providence and the prices have dropped. Although we don't take the entire credit for a reduction in the price of cabbage, we feel that a notice we printed yesterday asking consumers to buy cabbage was instrumental in bringing about the increased demand at Faneuil Hall market today. One farmer sent back for an additional supply today because he had sold out early. Before long we will have similar news services throughout all New England, and an agent is to start one in Albany, N. Y., next Wednesday."

The market news bulletin from the bureau today, says the supply of both green and yellow beans is still abundant. The farmers are receiving from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel for the best quality of both varieties and they are being sold at 6 quarts for 25 cents each.

"Cabbage is offered on the market with the usual abundance of the past few days, bringing at wholesale about 75 cents a barrel of 75 pounds for best quality."

"The demand for lettuce is very brisk, but owing to continued hot weather the quality is poor and the supply hardly enough to meet the demand. The price the farmers received remained about the same as yesterday, bringing as high as \$1.25 per box of 18 heads.

"The supply of native onions, bunch beans, bunch carrots, and summer squash is plentiful. The supply of native green corn being greater than yesterday, the price the farmers received dropped, bringing from \$1 to \$1.50 per box of about five dozen."

## New Brookline Market

Outlet for Surplus Home Gardens Produce Open Wednesday

Brookline community market is to open next Wednesday in the Bethany building on the corner of Washington and School Streets, said Daniel G. Lacy, supervisor of Brookline food conservation and town forester, today. The market will be primarily for the Brookline gardeners who have raised excess crops and all vegetables not sold at the market will be taken over by the town and canned in the town kitchen in the Pierce school.

All gardeners in Brookline will be invited to bring their surplus products to the exchange, which will be opened on Wednesday from 7 to 11 a. m. and on Saturday from 2 to 8 p. m. A rental of five cents a table will be charged on Wednesday and 10 cents a table on Saturday.

## PROHIBITION IS EXPECTED SOON

(Continued from page one)

sought to be a time within which constitutional amendments should be ratified; but we cannot change the Constitution as to the machinery by which ratification takes place, by the manner in which we submit a particular constitutional amendment. In other words, we cannot provide in the submission a rule for ratification of that particular proposal when there is another existing rule in the Constitution.

## View of House Leaders

Action on Amendment Not Likely Until Next Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is quite probable that the prohibition amendment, passed by the Senate, will be held over in the House until the early days of the next session of Congress. This view is shared by a number of House leaders who are thoroughly in sympathy with the early Democratic caucus agreement to consider war measures only during the present extra session of Congress.

Representative Webb, chairman of the House judiciary committee, and one of the leading dry advocates of the House, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that although he would be glad for the matter to be taken up for consideration during the present session, still he would be willing to wait until next session under an agreement with wet leaders of the House to call the matter up in December or January.

Representative Harrison, another dry advocate, takes the stand that the best thing to do is to wait until next session.

There are indications that a canvass of the House will be made in an effort to secure enough signatures for call-

ing a caucus. It is thought, however, that in view of the fact that the previous caucus agreement to consider only war measures during the present session was a bit of scheming on the part of the wets to prevent the consideration of prohibition during the present session, it will be a difficult matter to hold a caucus.

Representative Webb says that he fails to see any joker in Senator Harding's six-year amendment. He says that although the Harding clause provides that "this article shall be inoperative unless ratified within six years," this would not result in ensuing years of litigation as is currently predicted, because in such a contingency a new prohibition amendment would probably be passed by Congress, in which case ratification would be an easy matter. There is little prospect that a special rule under which the Sheppard amendment may be taken from the Judiciary Committee to be brought before the House will be formulated by the House Committee on Rules. Democratic members contend that they are bound by the previous caucus agreement.

## ATTEMPT TO BREAK POTATO "CORNER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In order to frustrate local seed dealers, who have practically cornered the potato market, and are selling Lookout Mountain potatoes for \$6 a bushel, which they bought for \$2.25, large shipments of Louisville White Cobblers are being rushed to Memphis, and will be offered for sale at half the price of the cornered variety. On the arrival of the potatoes which are expected from Kentucky, the city authorities will endeavor to protect them from the seed men.

H. M. Cotrell, of the Tri-State Farm Bureau, is advising gardeners who object to paying \$6 a bushel for seed potatoes, to plant small potatoes of this season's crop. The Early Triumph, which is a red variety, is also being recommended at \$2 a bushel.

## COMMISSION NAMED IN FOOD MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. James W. Wadsworth and Morgan J. O'Brien are named as a commission in the Food and Control Bill before the special session of the Legislature. The unusual procedure of naming the commissioners in the bill itself was accounted for in some quarters by the claim that the legislators in charge of it wish to prevent the naming of George W. Perkins.

## NEW R. F. C. RECRUITING HEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion Food Controller, Mr. W. J. Hanna, met a delegation of men engaged in dispatches during the German West African campaign, took charge of the recruiting station for the R. F. C. in Ottawa today. Lieut. A. M. Thomas, formerly in charge is to have a short respite in Canada before returning to resume charge of the local office.

"The price of bread has been too high," declared the food controller.

## FOOD MEASURE REPORT WAITS

(Continued from page one)

## ILLINOIS COAL CRISIS REACHED

Governor Lowden, Upon Recommendation of State Defense Council, Said to Favor Drastic Action at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Within a few days Gov. Frank O. Lowden is expected to indicate means of relief sufficient to bring a reduction in the price of Illinois coal. He has now under consideration recommendations and measures to this end presented and urged by the Illinois State Council of Defense. According to word from the capital, the Governor is heartily in favor of bringing coal prices down by pressure on the coal men if the operators do not grasp an eleventh-hour opportunity to cut the price themselves.

When they carried their case to the Governor, the members of the State Council of Defense closed a severe attempt to negotiate a voluntary reduction of prices with the Illinois producers. Such men as Samuel Insull, the public utility man who is chairman of the State council; B. F. Harris of Champaign, Levy Mayer, the attorney, and a number of others prominent in their fields, argued with the coal producers, brought out figures to prove their demands indefensible, and finally gave to the public a sharp report on Illinois coal profits.

The course of the negotiations and the situation today was given The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Mayer on his return from Springfield on Thursday. Mr. Mayer narrated that the report of the special committee of the State Council which had handled the question of price, was unanimously adopted by the council on Tuesday. In its last paragraph this report speaks of a "supplemental report" outlining "a vigorous course of action if deemed by the committee appropriate in the premises." This set of recommendations as to measures to be adopted to reduce prices was drafted by Mr. Mayer as chairman of the State Council Committee on Law and Legislation.

This Committee on Law and Legislation, consisting of Mr. Mayer, David Shanahan, Speaker of the last House of the Legislature, and Lieutenant-Governor Oglesby, together with Mr. Insull and the Secretary of the State Council, laid the recommendations before the Governor on Wednesday. They had a very harmonious session of three hours. The Governor has now the measures under consideration and his reply is expected within a short time.

The nature of the measures proposed by the council is not intimated, but it is understood that they do not include a special session of the Legislature, as powers already available are said to be sufficient.

### Coal Declared Abundant

Association Predicts Good Supply and Fair Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Declaring that the public need not be unduly apprehensive as to a lack of coal or exorbitant coal prices in the future, a special committee of the Merchants Association has made a report urging adoption of resolutions opposing price fixing and Federal control of distribution at this time, and favoring an agreement between the Government and the coal men to insure proper supply, distribution and prices. The association has adopted the report, which was as follows:

Your special committee on the coal situation, having carefully considered all phases of the existing conditions with respect to the production and distribution of coal, as well as the legislation now pending in Congress which proposes to empower the President of the United States to fix prices and regulate the methods of sale and distribution of coal, recommends the adoption of the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, The Coal Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Federal Trade Commission, the coal operators and the railroads are conferring together with a view to arranging by voluntary agreement for a sufficient increase in the output of coal, effective means for a distribution and equitable adjustment of prices; and

Whereas, The production of both bituminous and anthracite coal has recently very materially increased and the movement of coal has been greatly accelerated by the steps taken by the Railroad War Board for the provision of an adequate supply of cars through the medium of pooling arrangements as to bituminous coal; be it

Resolved, That, in view of the probability of satisfactory agreements for the protection of the public being reached through the medium above indicated, any legislation fixing prices and controlling the distribution of coal is at this time unnecessary; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Federal authorities be urged to continue to cooperate with the coal operators with a view to consummating an agreement that will secure a proper supply of coal and its equitable distribution at fair prices to consumers; and that in the event of the failure of such efforts the Federal government be urged to establish just prices and arrange for the equitable distribution of coal; and be it further

Resolved, That all coal mined be properly inspected and graded to conform to adjusted prices, and that where pooled it be properly classified, in order that purchasers may be assured of receiving substantially the

qualities required by their respective industries.

"As a result of the inquiries made and the facts and figures presented to and considered by your special committee, we feel reasonably confident that the public need not be unduly apprehensive as to a lack of coal supply or exorbitant prices in the future."

### LIMIT RAISED ON OFFICERS' CAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty thousand instead of the announced 16,000 men will be trained in the second group of officers' camps. The War Department has practically completed its apportionments by states, and within a few days the 72,000 applicants for the second series will know whether they have been accepted or rejected. Meantime commissions for the first group are about ready for delivery.

### CONSENT OF MAN REQUIRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hardwick of Georgia, one of those who fought the draft law, introduced a bill on Thursday to require the consent of every man drafted into the new National Army before he could be sent to Europe for service.

## SUFFRAGE BILL REPORT ASKED

Chairman Jones, in the Senate, Agrees to Call Committee for Definite Action—Unanimity Is Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, expects the national woman suffrage amendment to the national Constitution to be favorably reported in the upper House of Congress at the present session. He stated on the Senate floor on Thursday afternoon that "within a reasonable time" he will call the committee together to take definite action.

Several committee members assailed Senator Jones for not calling the committee, in response to requests. Among them were Senators Johnson of California, Jones of Washington and Cummins of Iowa. Discussion

was precipitated upon the Cummins motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the amendment.

Senator Jones is author of the amendment pending in the Senate, and strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him for several weeks to secure an immediate report.

The Senator, however, does not wish to make a report without a unanimous committee vote, in view of the influence unanimity probably would have upon the Senate. One member of the committee is said to be doubtful.

The committee is made up as follows: Senators Jones of New Mexico (chairman), Owen of Oklahoma, Ransdell of Louisiana, Hollis of New Hampshire, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of Washington, Nelson of Minnesota, Cummins of Iowa, Johnson of California.

### WOMEN ASKED TO CAN FRUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quick ripening of many perishable fruits and vegetables has caused Department of Agriculture officials to call for prompt action to prevent greater waste. Appeal was made to women to sacrifice their comfort and continue their canning and preserving, and prevent perishable fruits and vegetables from spoiling.

## CLOSER COUNCIL PLAN IS URGED

Embargo Problem Makes Difficult Maintenance of Present Noninterference of United States in Allies' Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is a question of some moment among both Administration and diplomatic officials as to just how far the President can safely carry his policy of noninterference in European affairs, and of refusing to be represented in the Allied Council. The opinion has been given out in authoritative quarters that while the Entente countries fully appreciate and sympathize with the United States' policy of refusing to enter any of the discussions of purely European character, questions in which the United States is not at all interested, there are many questions connected with the blockade of Ger-

many in which the United States has the same interest that the Allies have.

It is argued that if the President's position with reference to dealing out supplies to the neutrals near Germany were followed to its logical conclusion the United States will be forced to have embargo arrangements separate and distinct from those in force in the North Sea.

The argument is that the United States should, by virtue of the fact that the country is at war with Germany, have a seat in the Allied Council, with the understanding that the interests of the Nation and its influence were to be exerted only in embargo matters in which all are mutually concerned.

There are many matters of information that the President desires for the clearing up of the embargo situation respecting various neutrals. This information he can obtain in no other way than through the Allies.

### CONSUMPTION OF COTTON

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Secretary Hester places the world's consumption of American cotton for the 1916-17 season at 14,054,000 bales compared with 14,812,000 bales in 1915-16 and 12,834,000 bales in 1914-15. The consumption for 1913-14 was 14,541,000 bales.

## MUNICIPAL HOTEL CARES FOR VAGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PALO ALTO, Cal.—The vagrancy question in this community has been handled very successfully for the last three years by means of an institution popularly known as the Tramps Hotel, but officially designated as the Municipal Hostel. About 500 men were given accommodation from Dec. 26, 1916, to March 31, 1917, the number of meals served during this period being

4206. Comfortable quarters and sanitary supervision are provided the guests, in return for which they work at raising vegetables, cutting wood or other labor in which way the institution is made self-sustaining. As the guests represent the real tramp type, the hotel is said to be an actual contribution to the solution of the tramp problem; both from the standpoint of the vagrant himself and of the community which seeks to rid itself of the annoyance of tramp solicitation.

The institution is under the supervision of the Police Department of the city.

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## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

In Flanders the heavy artillery duels did not recommence until the afternoon. From Langemarck to the Lys the enemy forces directed a drum fire against our line which lasted several hours before they delivered new strong attacks against this front. In the evening heavy fighting again developed, in which the divisions led into our fire by the enemy troops were repulsed everywhere, while frequently our battle lines were moved forward during successful counterattacks.

At no point did the enemy forces gain any advantages. On the contrary they suffered heavy losses, owing to our unbroken defensive fire in addition to several hundred prisoners which we captured during counterattacks at points where the enemy forces had broken into our lines.

Fresh English attacks delivered in the early morning to the east of Wytschaete, after a restless night, also failed with heavy losses.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames the French repeated their fruitless attacks against the height positions we had captured to the south of Flain and on the southeast of Cerny. They advanced against our line five times during the day and night, but were repulsed every time by our well-tried troops.

Also on the western bank of the Meuse the enemy forces in the evening delivered a fruitless counter-thrust to recapture the positions we took from them. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's successful fighting, in which, apart from the Baden regiments, the Hanoverian and Oldenburg troops also took a glorious part, has increased to over 750.

Eastern Theater—Front of Prince Leopold, army group of Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli: In the bend between the Zbroc and the Dniester Russian rear guards near Vygoda were defeated on the road to Chotin. North of Czernowitz, and south of the Dniester, our divisions are approaching the Russian frontier.

The Russian troops on the Carpathian front are now retreating between the Pruth and the southeastern slopes of the Keleman Mountains. German and Austro-Hungarian divisions are pursuing the enemy forces who, at many points, are offering stubborn resistance. We are standing before Kimpofung.

Between the Oltz and Casin valleys the enemy troops again employed strong forces yesterday to capture Mt. Casinul. Several attacks, delivered after violent artillery fire, failed before the tenacity of the defenders.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

A heavy, incessant rain has fallen throughout the past 48 hours. In the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway, where the enemy forces yesterday afternoon had succeeded at great cost in gaining a foothold in our advanced positions, our counterattack launched late in the evening drove back the German infantry at all points and completely reestablished our former lines. On the remainder of the Ypres battlefield there was no change.

On the right of the British line southeast of Margicourt our troops successfully raided the enemy position and secured prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

In Belgium the bad weather continues. There was great artillery activity from east of Bray-en-Laonnois to west of Craonne. In the region of Aisne, in the course of a local operation, we took 24 prisoners and one machine gun. East and southeast of Rethel the enemy forces attempted two surprise attacks without result.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was violent artillery action, and toward 9 o'clock in the evening the Germans renewed their attacks, but without result, in the sector of Avescourt wood. Enemy surprise attacks in the same region occurred also in the Apremont forest, southeast of St. Michel but these utterly failed.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The official statement issued by the War Office on Thursday night reads:

In Belgium our artillery, dominating the German artillery, whose activity was manifested markedly east and north of Bixchoote, have prevented attempt of the enemy forces to attack. Two German attacks east of Cerny were stopped by our fire.

In Champagne in patrol encounters we took prisoners. There were reciprocal artillery actions on the left bank of the Meuse.

Air aviation: From July 21 to 31, 20 enemy airplanes and two "Drachen" were brought down. In the same period 21 enemy airplanes were seriously damaged, descending in their own lines. About 10 of our escadrilles carried out numerous raids, bombing notably the railway stations of Roulers, Metz, Thionville, Montmedy and Bétheniville, factories at Hagon-dange, cantonnements and bivouacs in the forest of Houthurst and Spincourt, and ammunition depots in the region of Laon. Forty thousand kilos of projectiles were dropped in the course of these expeditions, which caused important damage to military establishments.

Belgian communication: The bad weather considerably restricted the activity of the two artilleries.

Eastern theater, Aug. 1: There was moderate artillery activity on the right bank of the Vardar. The allied positions in the Cerna Bend were violently

bombarded during the night. Our artillery silenced the enemy guns. British aviators in the zone of Ghenvill and Demir-Hissar, and French aviators north of Monastir and north of Kortitsa, bombarded enemy installations and works.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Western front: Northwest of Chotin, between the Zbroc and Dniester rivers, our troops have abandoned their positions in the region of Kudryne and Miha.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy forces have continued their offensive, concentrating their greatest efforts along our bank of the Dniester.

Toward evening the enemy troops occupied Perebiljkoje, Cziorny, Potok, Darbivnoe, Horochovce, and Kusomutnoe, our troops retiring eastward.

In the Carpathians the enemy troops have pressed back our troops to the west of the River Putna. In the region of the Moldavia our troops, beating off an Austrian attack, undertook an offensive. They drove back the enemy forces and captured two officers and 152 men and eight guns.

The remainder of the front there have been fusillades and scouting reconnaissances.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Yesterday the enemy troops showed greater activity, attempting surprise attacks with patrols and sometimes attacking with large parties our advanced positions.

They were stopped everywhere by our fire, and had to withdraw with losses, leaving material and some prisoners in our hands.

There was an increase at intervals of the artillery activity on the Julian front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The official statement from Austrian headquarters issued on Wednesday says:

In the eastern theater north of the Casin Valley violent enemy attacks again broke down. In the region of the Three Land Angle our troops delivered a surprise attack against a height occupied by Russians. The enemy troops were defeated.

We are advancing toward Kimpofung in southern Bukowina. Southwest and northwest of Czernowitz fresh resistance effected by the enemy troops supported by a counterattack, was broken after a fierce battle. The Russians are retreating.

## SILENT PROTEST PARADE BY I. W. W.

BUTTE, Mont.—A silent protest against the lynching of Frank H. Little, executive board chairman of the Industrial Workers of the World, will be made by about 4000 members of that organization later today or tomorrow. The miners will march behind the Little cortège in silent demonstration. Local members of the union who have the arrangements in charge, today assured Major Sargent, commander of the battalion of Second Montana Infantry on duty here, that there will be no violence.

## SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BILL IS FORWARDED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—With one amendment added to the Soldiers' Settlement Bill, the measure has passed out of the House of Commons and is now ready for transmission to the Senate. The amendment widened the scope of the bill by adding to the list of those who are entitled to its benefits representatives of the powers allied to Great Britain in the present war and who were British subjects and resident in Canada when hostilities broke out, and joined the forces of their former countries. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, stated that a soldier might take up 160 acres under the act, and might also acquire a similar quantity under the Dominion Lands Act.

Mr. J. G. Turriff, who is a farmer in the West, strongly opposed the placing on the land of men who were not accustomed to farming. He pointed out that there were many examples in Western Canada of inexperienced men who had taken up land and obtained a loan to help them carry on operations, who had been unsuccessful, and in a few years the land passed into the hands of the mortgage companies. Mr. Turriff expressed the opinion that not one soldier in fifty unaccustomed to farming life would make good.

The minister in charge of the bill pointed out that land would only be granted to men who were recommended by the Land Settlement Board as being suited for agriculture, and, further than that, that the money lent them would be expended under the supervision of the board. Another feature of the bill was that in the case of a returned soldier desiring to settle in a province in which the Crown held no lands, sufficient money would be advanced him to assist him in purchasing it. The amount to be loaned to soldiers is \$2500.

## CHAMBER TRADE ROOM TO CLOSE

Business will be suspended tomorrow at the trade room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, following a vote taken today. The local flour, grain and hay dealers followed the example of many other similar trades throughout the country, suspending business owing to the fact that many localities start drafting men for the National Army tomorrow, said the local dealers. The day has been named "draft day," and all local dealers will enjoy a holiday.

## ENGLISH TROOPS AND OFFENSIVE

General Maurice Points Out That Proportion of Home Forces in Latest Advance Was as Four to One

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—In an interview yesterday, General Maurice, director of military operations at the War Office, drew attention to the fact that English troops played a much greater part in the British offensive. He noted this in pursuance of his contention that the part played by English troops was sometimes too little emphasized, and that the Germans played on this by declaring to neutrals and to the Allies that England was doing nothing.

In this offensive, as a matter of fact, the proportion of English troops to other British troops was as 4 to 1. For once, in a way, there were no Canadians engaged and no Irish. There were Welsh and Scotch soldiers and a small contingent of Anzacs.

General Maurice was asked a question as to the possibilities in Salonika now that Greece had ranged herself with the Allies. He pointed out, however, that before the two parts of the Greek Army were joined up again as one and the pro-Constantine officers were removed and the Army mobilized and moved up to the front there would be a long delay. These things were matters of months and not of days.

An exact analysis of the result of the opening phase of the offensive in the west was given by General Maurice, who also discussed the Russian military situation.

General Maurice said that the offensive was conducted on the same plan as the offensive at Arras and Messines. Sir Douglas Haig's method was to fix definite objectives, to secure them, and, generally speaking, not to go beyond them. These objectives were determined by the power of the British artillery to overcome enemy resistance and experience showed that this method gave greater gain of ground and inflicted more losses on the enemy with a smaller total of casualties than any other method.

General Maurice then showed a map on which had been marked, considerably before the opening of the offensive, the objectives aimed at. Another line on the map showed the results actually achieved. On the lower third of the front attacked, where the objective was distinctly limited, the two lines coincided. On the northern third of the battle front the enemy resistance had so broken down that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's most trusted lieutenants, and that this is his first appearance in active politics since he left the Liberal Party in 1911. His mission to Winnipeg and Western Canada was to line up the Western Liberals for Conscription.

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## BELGIAN GROUP VISITS BOSTON

Mission to the United States to Be Honored by State and City—Massachusetts Troops and Bluejackets in Parade

Members of the Belgian commission to the United States, who arrived in Boston this morning for a two days' visit, were honored at the State House by Governor McCall and staff, and by the members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The party arrived at the South Station at 8 a.m., and after a welcome by Mayor Curley, several committees and an enthusiastic crowd of citizens, went to the Copley-Plaza which is to be the visitors' headquarters during their Boston stay. About 11 a.m. they reached the Governor's office, where they were welcomed by Mr. McCall and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

Those in the party are Baron Moncheur, who heads the visiting commission; E. de Cartier de Marchenelles, Belgian Minister to the United States; Lieutenant-General Le Clercq, Chief of the Belgian Military Mission; Major Osterrieth of the First Regiment, Belgian Guides; Lieutenant Count d'Ursel of the Second Regiment, Belgian Guides; A. B. Ruddock, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; Capt. T. C. Cook, United States military aide to General Le Clercq, and James G. Whiteley, secretary of the Belgian War Mission.

The Governor, who was attended by Adjutant-General Stevens, greeted warmly Baron Moncheur, and talked with him at length. He showed him the historic council chamber, and with the Baron posed for photographers. Baron Moncheur conversed with the Governor in English and expressed his appreciation of the reception accorded him.

In presenting the visitors to President Bates, in the Constitutional Convention, Governor McCall praised King Albert of Belgium, whose throne, he said, "is secure because it has its foundation laid in the hearts of the Belgian people." After praising also the valor of the Belgian people, Governor McCall said:

"It is an ancient political doctrine of the United States that questions relating to boundaries and forms of governments of the nations upon this continent are American questions, of right to be settled by the self-governing people of the American hemisphere free from the interference or control of the nations beyond the seas. A due regard for that doctrine would impose upon us a caution in interfering with a corresponding right of the European nations to adjust their own forms of government. It is for the European nations themselves to determine whether the recently lost provinces of France which have been a part of her for generations shall be restored to her again; and whether there shall be forever driven from the European shores of the Bosphorus that unspeakable government 'whose dragon shape foul the splendor of the sun.' But whatever may be our separate and legitimate cause for entering the war and the part we may rightly play in adjusting the terms of the treaty of peace, the war would have a lamentable outcome for us if it did not result in the complete restoration of the Belgian kingdom."

President Bates welcomed Baron Moncheur and his party, in a speech lauding Belgium, the people of that country, and King Albert.

After thanking the Constitutional Convention and Governor McCall for their welcome, Baron Moncheur expressed belief that victory for the Allies was already in sight and would be followed by "a long reign of peace." America's entry into the war made certain, he said, "the triumph of liberty and the final overthrow of military autocracy." He was warmly applauded as he detailed the events on Aug. 3, 1914, that resulted in Germany's making war on Belgium, and told of the country's decision to defend its honor and duty toward Europe. Continuing, Baron Moncheur said:

"You all know what has happened since that fateful day three years ago. My country has been ravaged with fire and sword. Old men, women and children have been deliberately and ruthlessly massacred. Our war materials and our crops have been seized without payment, our factories have been destroyed, our machinery has been stolen and sent into Germany; and, crowning infamy of the centuries, our workmen have been torn from their homes and sent into slavery. The Belgian people still stand caged behind steel bars, formed of German bayonets. Those who have escaped fire and sword and nameless evils are still hungry, famished and enslaved, ground down beneath the heel of the tyrant. But their courage remains unbroken and unbreakable."

"No true-hearted Belgian regrets the decision which was made three years ago. They are ready to lay down their lives for liberty. They know that in the end justice will triumph. As our King said three years ago, 'A country which defends itself commands the respect of all the world and cannot perish.'

"Through all our trials and sufferings the American nation has been our constant and unfailing friend. You have clothed the naked and fed the hungry. Above all, you have given us your sympathy and your support. And now you are doing still more. You are sending us the flower of your youth to fight should to shoulder with our troops in the great battle for the freedom of the world. You have been our friends. Now you are more than our friends—you are our allies and our brothers in arms."

"Your people are animated by the

spirit of the men who fought at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. You are not fighting for aggrandizement nor for gain; you are fighting for our liberty, for your own liberty, and for the liberty of the world. It must be a fight to the finish, and the finish must be right. Military autocracy must be crushed down—crushed that it will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. May that day soon come when we shall together acclaim the triumph of our common cause."

From the Constitutional Convention the visitors went to the Boylston Street headquarters of the Belgian Relief Commission, where the relief workers who received them were headed by Mrs. Henry Copley Green, Miss Cecilia Eckers and Miss Ethel Weston. Two Belgian women, Madame Dupre of Louvain and Madam Clement, were present. Then the Belgians motored to Bunker Hill Monument, where Baron Moncheur placed a wreath at the base of the statue of Col. William Prescott. The Baron said that he was proud to have the distinction of laying a wreath at a place of such significance in American history, and that the fight at Bunker Hill had been in behalf of the democracy for which American soldiers now in training would fight in Europe.

Governor McCall issued a proclamation authorizing and calling for the display of the flags of the Belgian nation on State, county and municipal buildings during the stay in Massachusetts of the Belgian mission, and urging the display of the Belgian flag together with that of the United States on residences and business houses.

This afternoon the party is in Concord, Mass., as guests of the city of Boston. After lunching at Colonial Inn they visited historic spots in the town.

The party came to Boston in President Wilson's private car, the Federal, attached to the second section of the Federal express. A detail of 100 Boston police, under command of Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, kept everybody but the welcoming party 100 feet away from Track 27, on which the train arrived, until after the Belgians and their escort had stepped into their automobiles. In the first machine were seated Baron Moncheur, Mayor Curley and Assistant Secretary of State Ruddock. The secret service men from Washington, led by James A. O'Connell, followed. At the head of the procession were mounted police and motorcycle police.

With Mayor Curley and Consul Mansfield, at the South Station, were about 20 members of the citizen's welcoming committee and about the same number representing Governor McCall's committee. Addressing the visitors, Mayor Curley said:

"The city of Boston welcomes the Belgian Commission. We welcome to Boston the people whose country saved the democracy of the world."

Baron Moncheur replied expressing pleasure at being in a city which had done so well in aiding his country through the Belgian Relief Commission.

This evening a reception will be held in Faneuil Hall, at which Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund in New England, will preside. Several hundred Belgians will be present, and the music will be furnished by the Letter Carriers Band.

Baron Moncheur will make an address from the balcony of the Old State House at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the remainder of the day until the time of the parade will be occupied by a trip down the harbor by the visitors of the royal mission.

The concluding affair of the visit will be the State reception in the evening at the Copley-Plaza. The speakers will be Governor McCall, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Baron Moncheur, Bourke Cockran and Colonel Azan of the French Army. Mayor Curley will preside.

Invitations to the banquet have been sent to mayors throughout the State, to 100 prominent citizens who have been especially liberal in their aid to the Belgian refugees, and to 50 representative citizens. British and Canadian officers in the city will attend, and State and city dignitaries will be present in force.

The parade will start at 3 o'clock and will form at the corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue and will march over the following route: From the corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue to Tremont Street, to Temple Place, to Washington, to Summer, to High, to Federal, to Milk, to Broad, to State, to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to Charles, where it will disband.

Reviewing stands will be in place at City Hall, but the Governor, the Mayor and the Mission will review the parade at the State House.

The roster of the parade is as follows: Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, chief marshal; Maj. Charles T. Cahill, assistant adjutant-general; four companies of C. A. C. regulars from the forts, 300 men; two battalions of sailors from the warships and one from Commonwealth Pier, 1,000 men; the Belgian War Mission in automobiles.

Then will follow the National Guard regiments now in the Federal service: Ninth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Logan, 2,000 men; headquarters and two battalions of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Stover, 2,000 men; Eighth Infantry Regiment, M. N. G., led by Colonel Perry, 2,000 men; Coast Artillery Corps, M. N. G., led by Colonel Quimby, 1,000 men; First Regiment of Engineers, M. N. G., led by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, 800 men; First Squadron of Cavalry, M. N. G., led by Major Perrins, 200 men; Signal Battalion, M. N. G., led by Major Chase, 200 men; Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, led by Col. P. F. Sullivan, 750 men; Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, led by Col. Louis A. Frothingham, 750 men; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 250 men; the Boston Union Belge, 400 men, and the Lawrence Union Franco-Belge, 300 men.

It is estimated that fully 13,000 men

will march past the reviewing stand in front of the State House and 13 military bands will have places in the parade.

Two crack infantry regiments of the Massachusetts State Guard—the Tenth and the Thirteenth—the First, Motor Corps, and a section of the medical and hospital unit of the State Guard, will take part in tomorrow's parade.

The Tenth Regiment, which is exclusively a Boston organization, comprising companies 65 and 114 of Boston, 89 and 109 of South Boston, 33, 32 and 34 of Roxbury, 70 of West Roxbury, 132 of Brighton, 47 of Jamaica Plain, 111 of Roslindale and 27 of Dorchester, is commanded by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, whose staff includes Lieut.-Col. J. A. L. Blake and Majors John J. Dwyer, Asa L. Phelps and Herbert S. M. Layden.

The Thirteenth is made up of companies 33 of Stoughton; 94 of Canton; 41 of Sharon; 98 of Easton; 112 of Framingham; 99 of Southborough; 97 of Ashland; 128 of Marlboro; 7 of Medfield; 113 of Norwood; 82 of Needham; 67 of Franklin and 37 of Dedham, and has as its colonel commanding former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, whose staff includes Lieut.-Col. Franklin L. Taylor and Majors F. Lothrop Ames, Horatio Hathaway and Raymond Oveson.

Lieut.-Col. John W. Decrow commands the First Motor Corps, all four companies of which are from Boston. His staff includes Major John A. Blanchard, John W. Bartlett and Charles C. Foster.

Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the State Guard, and who is directly responsible for its remarkable development, will review the parade from the State House steps with members of his staff.

## SURPLUS TAX IS REDUCED

Senate Finance Committee Also Puts Floor Levy on Sugar and Other Products Imported Largely in Excess of Needs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In revising the war tax bill yesterday the Senate Finance Committee decided upon reduction from 15 to 10 per cent in the proposed tax on undivided surplus of corporations, joint stock companies and associations, and imposition of new "floor" taxes upon large accumulated stocks of sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa. It is planned to complete the bill Saturday and begin Senate debate next week.

The levy on undistributed surplus virtually is a surtax on corporate incomes which now pay only a flat tax, although individual incomes are surtaxed. Reduction of the rate to 10 per cent followed the committee's recent decision to treble the normal corporation tax, raising \$162,000,000 more revenue from that source.

From the proposed 15 per cent rate it was estimated that \$25,000,000 in revenues would result. The 10 per cent tax will raise much less, as, in addition to the 5 per cent reduction, the committee decided to exempt from the 10 per cent the surplus that is "actually invested and employed in business or retained for employment in the reasonable requirements of the business."

The new floor tax on sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa is at the same rates as are prescribed in the bill for consumption taxes on these products. The provision was added to subject to taxation large stocks of these commodities, imported in anticipation of the proposed consumption taxes. Some dealers are said to have a year's supply on hand which would be reached only by a floor tax. The rates are: Sugar, 1/2 cent per pound; coffee, 2 cents; tea, 5 cents, and cocoa, 2 to 5 cents. Limited amounts in the hands of small dealers are to be exempt.

Important administrative provisions affecting income and war profit taxes approved by the committee authorize the Treasury Department to permit or require monthly installment payment on such taxes between March and June 25 of each year, when they are payable. Many corporations have requested the monthly installment payment privilege because of their necessity to borrow large sums frequently for bulk payment required under existing law.

## "Haphazard" Ways

Chicago Publisher Raps Finance Work of Congress

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hopewell L. Rogers of Chicago, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, has issued a statement in behalf of his organization criticizing Congress for the "haphazard" manner in which it has undertaken to finance America's part in the war.

He advocated the form of taxation proposed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which would remove the necessity of taxation on any special industry and at the same time would place the burden on those many businesses which are making special profits due to war conditions.

Congress, Mr. Rogers said, seems unwilling to consider this method, but apparently is endeavoring to tax in a hand-to-mouth fashion, making more or less of a muddle of the whole matter.

He asserted that this muddled compilation applies more particularly to the newspaper business than any other, because "the haphazard method of Congress seems to be an endeavor to punish the newspapers, or the public through them, with several special discriminatory taxes" in spite of otherwise unfavorable conditions.

He advocated an excess profits tax put on in an increasing ratio.

## SUPPLEMENTAL DRAWING HELD

Governor McCall Serves at Special Draft to Correct Errors and Duplications in State's "Red Ink" Service Numbers

Governor McCall presided and Charles F. Gettemy, blindfolded, drew from a jury box at 12:18 this noon a small white envelope in which was a slip of paper bearing the name of Elmerinde Panzilli of 99 Revere Street, Revere, thereby determining that Panzilli should be the one entitled to the red ink number "1759" in the Selective Draft. Originally this number was assigned also to Salvatore A. Paone of 65 Winthrop Avenue, Revere.

Thus was begun a supplementary drawing for Massachusetts, inaugurated to correct errors which have been discovered in the original drawing and in the preparations for it, and to assign numbers to men whose registration cards have been received since plans were completed for the original drawing.

Today's drawing was divided into three classes; the first determined the destinies of 18 men, in nine different divisions, it having been found that in each of these cases the same red ink number had been assigned to two men. The second class consisted of a single man, who had registered in his Newton home and also in New York State. The third class was of men who registered, generally in other states, and whose cards were received by Mr. Gettemy after the original red ink lists had been made up.

In the drawing in class 1 the original numbers are assigned as follows:

2159, Elmerinde Panzilli, Revere, div. 25 State.

2274, Loring B. Blatchford, Gloucester, div. 22 State.

2275, Joshua Doucette, Gloucester, div. 22, State.

3079, George A. Clement, Lynn, div. 2.

2572, W. M. Corrigan, Millford, div. 18 State.

2573, Cecil E. Howarth, Bellingham, div. 18 State.

2592, Robert T. Adams, Cambridge, Cambridge div. 4.

2624, Anthony Jost, Gardner, div. 13 State.

2119, Franciszek Gibaldo, Lawrence, 3117, Elmer H. Wolfe, New Bedford, New Bedford div. 1.

2625, Charles Bekis, Gardner, div. 13 State.

4176, William Conner, 1914 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Boston div. 6.

2912, William L. Miltner, Northampton, div. 5 State.

2878, James T. Brady, Brockton, Brockton div. 1.

2472, Dennis F. O'Connell, Somerville, Somerville div. 3.

2188, Edward A. McKinnon, Malden, Malden div. 2.

2286, Stanley B. Wade, Scituate, div. 38 State.

2275, Manuel F. Cardos, Gloucester, Division 22 State.

3262, William Wiseman Johnston, Winthrop, div. 25 State.

1841, Lewis Kendall Brisbin, Wakefield, div. 28 State.

2595, Stephen Joseph Reidy, 346 Chelsea, Boston, Boston div. 2.

2747, Edward Luolani, 116 Everett, Boston, Boston div. 2.

716, August Ferrentini, 323 River Street, Haverhill, Haverhill division 2.

2010, Manuel F. Coelke, Lawrence, Lawrence division 2.

717, Jacob Fishburn, Haverhill, Haverhill division 2.

585, George Robinson, Lowell, Lowell division 3.

2947, Leon Pinder, Steamship Massachusetts, India Wharf, Boston, Boston div. 2.

1373, Hector J. La Plante, Lowell, Lowell division 3.

3733, Salvatore A. Paone, Revere.

3080, Albert V. Barres, Lynn, Lynn div. 2.

3784, Simon Haggan, Lawrence, Lawrence div. 2.

In Class 2 Wallace Minot Leonard Jr. of Newton was registered at Newton and also at Fulton, New York, was given his New York number, 3378.

It was announced that there were 253 men in Class 3. The drawing resulted as follows:

2894, Peter Norton, Framingham, div. 32 State.

2895, Alfred Edgar Atkinson, Natick, div. 32 State.

3055, Wendell Fales Power, Dedham, div. 34 State.

255 Antonio Puorro, 76 Frankfort, Boston, Boston div. 2.

3

## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## LUIS MORALES' WORKS SHOWN IN THE PRADO

Revival of Interest in Sixteenth Century Painter Stimulated by Pictures From All Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A remarkable proposition in art appraisal is set before us in Madrid at the present time. A few values in art are fixed, many are arbitrary, and a number change from high to low and low to high in succeeding generations and periods. So in a long cycle it comes about that there is now in Madrid, in the Museo del Prado, the most complete exhibition—a temporary one, of course of the works of Luis Morales, or "El Divino Morales" as he is perhaps better known here and everywhere, and in judicious and responsible quarters the carefully considered verdict is that in some important respects he was the greatest of all Spanish painters, most truly representing the ideals of the people—yet not long ago he was among the rejected, and it is the fact that literally his very name was forgotten. It was forgotten that he was Luis, and for a long time he was referred to in catalogues and writings as Cristobal, the mistake being corrected scarcely a century ago by Cean Bermudez. A set of considerations is thus opened which will provide a subject for keen debate for some time to come.

It is one of the duties of the executive of the Museo del Prado, the national gallery of Spain, made obligatory by royal decree, to organize special exhibitions from time to time. Not with much thoroughness and enthusiasm is this obligation fulfilled, but the Patronato experiences many difficulties, which have been well exemplified in the present case when the excellent idea was conceived of gathering together from the corners of Spain a Morales exhibition—an excellent and enterprising idea truly, but one threatened with many difficulties.

Señor Lazaro, who has been chiefly responsible, complains bitterly of the failure of local authorities and others to assist him as they might have done. His appeals to them for the loan of the works in their possession were continually treated with indifference, or even with absolute neglect. He says that although this exhibition was in the honor of, and was meant to glorify one of their most brilliant sons, there were institutions like the museums of Valencia and Salamanca that could not be prevailed upon to lend a single work. Yet there were some brilliant exceptions, such as that of the cura of the little parish of Alba de Tormes, who sent the splendid "Cristo de la Columna."

Altogether 36 important works by Morales have been collected; by far the largest number ever brought together at one time, and it is hoped that by means of them the students and lovers of art will be able to realize some of the glories that were his when Philip II summoned him to the decoration of the Escorial. The case in regard to the reckoning of values is peculiarly interesting.

Morales, a native of Badajoz (1505-1586), painted nothing but religious works. After studying at Valladolid and Toledo he returned to his native town, and there created a great reputation for himself. His fame spread to the court, and then Philip II called him to decorate the Escorial. But Morales was not a success in the social sense at court; his manners and disposition did not command him to the princes, and he was sent back to his own country in something uncommodifiedly disgrace. The rich clients who so far had favored him now deserted him; his pictures were sold at absurdly low prices, and he fell from affluence to poverty.

At this advanced period, somewhere about 1581, Philip was passing through Badajoz on his way from Portugal, and thinking he would like to see Morales again, summoned him to his presence. The King, touched by the pathos of his condition, thenceforward allowed him a pension of 300 ducats. Colleges, monasteries, museums, galleries of every description in Spain came to contain specimens of his works, which were remarkable for the fine drawing of nude figures, and the feeling, the passion they expressed. The latter, more than any other, was their feature. Yet, ignored in the later years of his life, cold-shouldered, treated with studious contempt because of the royal slight that had been cast upon him, the fame of Morales soon grew dim, he almost passed out of memory; his very name, as we have seen, is almost forgotten. Two or three centuries later his worth slowly reassured itself, his value rose, although still frowned upon. Now he is in full fame again, as high as when Philip called him to the Escorial—and higher—and his value, though still undetermined with any exactness, still the subject of high controversies, is on a firmer basis than that of mere royal favor.

The attendances at this exhibition at the Museo del Prado have been most extraordinary. Hardly anything like them has been known in Spain before. On some days more than 3000 persons have visited the exhibition. Señor Lazaro, sound and careful critic, says: "If El Greco paints the hidalgos, Zurbaran the monks, Velasquez the monarchs, and Goya the popular festivals, Morales, more idealistic than all, is a witness to the temperament of a people which he perpetuates with his brush. So we are led to consider him as the greatest of Spanish artists, for he recorded the atmosphere of the whole of society, while

El Greco, Zurbaran, Velasquez and Goya painted only restricted societies, mere social groups."

"The new intellectual currents," says Señor Lazaro, "have given great value to the work of the Divino. Formerly artistic criticism, inspired exclusively by a code almost scientific, directed itself only to the erudite in aesthetics, whilst now it directs itself to the whole world, constituting a literary species like poetry and fiction and serving as intellectual food alike to those who know as to those who feel, and for these last are, above all, the works of Morales."

Certainly the critics of the past have been against him—home and foreign. If at times his subjects take foreign forms and colors, it is urged that they indicate as no others do, the Spanish asceticism. Perhaps it is the truth, that though all art, at least all good art, is international, and should appeal with full force to all cultivated peoples, yet for the full appreciation of Morales one should have the Spanish temperament in full measure, and the Spaniard of full temperament and knowledge is always likely to know and feel the full truth of Morales better than any other. This discount must be laid upon foreign criticism, which in the past at all events would have it that El Divino was not worth his reputation, that his drawing was stiff and conventional, his expressions unnatural, his coloring unpleasant. Those critics have wondered, when they have heard Morales rated in Spain as high as Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci; and now they hear again that Spaniards are raising him above Velasquez, Goya, and the rest. This, because he has laid the Spanish temperament in its somberness, its strength, its profundity, its ruggedness, upon his canvas as no other has done. Viewed from every point, this exhibition in Madrid of these 36 works of El Divino (he was called so because of his subjects) is a very notable occurrence. In a peculiar way it seems almost to mark an epoch; it is a revindication, a celebration. And the deep public interest that has been taken in it is by no means a matter of small significance.

## ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The National Gallery of Canada has been able, in spite of war conditions, to acquire a fine example of the work of Mark Fisher, A. R. A., in the shape of his picture, "Sheep-Shearing in a Barn," in addition to a large painting by Paul Moira. The collection of drawings in the possession of the gallery has been strengthened during the last year by the acquisition of specimens of the work of Charles Shannon, Augustus John, W. Rothenstein, Ernest Cole, and others.

Mr. John Copley, until recently honorary secretary of the Seneffeler Club, writes to the Studio concerning Mr. Joseph Pennell's resignation of the presidency of the club, that possibly he alone knows how much of the success of the club has been due to Mr. Pennell's leadership. "The club has held about 71 exhibitions in different countries; most of these exhibitions Mr. Pennell initiated—often by turning over to the club a personal invitation for a 'one-man show' given to himself. He invariably watched minutely over the details of every exhibition. Relations were established for the club with artists all over the world, and experiments in the technique of lithography were carried on."

The curator of the Holburne Museum at Bath, Mr. G. P. Dudley Wallis, has shown remarkable judgment and good taste in the way in which he has arranged the rather miscellaneous collection of objects of art and pictures in the possession of the museum. The walls of the rooms in which the pictures hang have been covered with canvas, in one case of a light brown color, and in the other of a pale reddish shade, but in both instances admirably calculated to show off the pictures—which include a Gainsborough, some Hoppers and some of the Dutch school—to the best advantage. The standing cases in which the smaller objects in the museum are shown have also been lined with canvas of various tints. Mr. Wallis has been particularly happy, however, in the background he chose for some of the pictures of yellowish ivory. They repose on an orange linen background inside a Chinese-Chippendale lacquer cabinet, and many people who so far had favored him now deserted him; his pictures were sold at absurdly low prices, and he fell from affluence to poverty.

At this advanced period, somewhere about 1581, Philip was passing through Badajoz on his way from Portugal, and thinking he would like to see Morales again, summoned him to his presence. The King, touched by the pathos of his condition, thenceforward allowed him a pension of 300 ducats. Colleges, monasteries, museums, galleries of every description in Spain came to contain specimens of his works, which were remarkable for the fine drawing of nude figures, and the feeling, the passion they expressed. The latter, more than any other, was their feature. Yet, ignored in the later years of his life, cold-shouldered, treated with studious contempt because of the royal slight that had been cast upon him, the fame of Morales soon grew dim, he almost

passed out of memory; his very name, as we have seen, is almost forgotten. Two or three centuries later his worth slowly reassured itself, his value rose, although still frowned upon. Now he is in full fame again, as high as when Philip called him to the Escorial—and higher—and his value, though still undetermined with any exactness, still the subject of high controversies, is on a firmer basis than that of mere royal favor.

A characteristic water color of Turner's, showing the ruin of St. Cuthbert's, has found its way recently from Arisaig, on the west coast of Scotland, to the sale room at Christie's, where it sold for 520 guineas. It was once in the Windsor collection and in 1857 was lent by its then owner, Mr. D. R. Davies, to the Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester, while in 1892 Mr. A. W. Nicholson, clerk to the House of Commons, lent it to an exhibition at Burlington House. The drawing, which is very characteristic of Turner, was engraved by Tombleson in "England and Wales."



"When Daffodils Begin to Peer," painted by Elizabeth Adela Stanhope Forbes

## MRS. E. A. S. FORBES, CANADIAN ARTIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—It is perhaps not generally known that Elizabeth Adela Stanhope Forbes was Canadian and was born at Kingston, Ont. After studying at the Art Students League in New York under William M. Chase, Elizabeth Armstrong, as she was then, went to England for further study and there married Stanhope Forbes, R. A., and settled down at Newlyn, the famous art colony in Cornwall. It was at Newlyn that Mrs. Forbes painted her many pictures of Cornish scenery and types woven into fairy tales or local legends which increased steadily in power until she became recognized as one of the most brilliant artists of the day. It was at Newlyn, too, that she opened with Mr. Forbes the famous art school which bears their name, and which has given so many young artists a sound grounding in the essentials of their craft and an outlook upon nature and life all the more joyous and free by reason of the beauty of their surroundings in this garden of the west.

Academy drawings are up to the approach of women painters, even in these stirring days, and for some mysterious reason and with some unconscious humor the male mind seems to demand a higher qualification from the opposite sex than from his own for admittance to his order—otherwise it is difficult to account for the exclusion of such painters as Annie Swynnerton and Laura Knight, not to mention others. It was so with Mrs. Forbes, and while for many years her pictures were warmly welcomed to their exhibitions her claims to membership went unrecognized by the Royal Academy. The Royal Water Colour Society was not so exclusive, and honored her work with a merited associateship. Mrs. Forbes also won honor at the Paris Exhibition in the year of her marriage and later became a member of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists formed to bring together the art of the islands with the overseas dominions.

Up to the time when Mrs. Forbes passed away, in the maturity of her powers, the National Gallery of Canada possessed only one example of her art, a water color entitled "A May Evening" in which a group of village children are picking flowers on the hill above Mounts Bay. The National Gallery naturally felt that a better representation of the work of one of the foremost artists Canada had produced was imperative, and the result was that an important oil painting, "When Daffodils Begin to Peer," was purchased and in accordance with the generous desires of Mr. Forbes and his son, to commemorate Mrs. Forbes' connection with Canada, the purchase price of the picture was paid over to the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Young Men's Christian Association war work in France.

But this was not all. Mrs. Forbes was an accomplished etcher and the National Gallery desired to obtain examples of her work in this medium, and the desire was satisfied by Mr. Forbes in a most magnificent way by the presentation of no less than two

additional water colors, three color studies for illustration, 15 etchings and three charcoal drawings. Mrs. Forbes' representation in the national collection of her native country is now a wide and interesting one and it is hoped that as soon as the National Gallery recovers its lost premises a memorial exhibition of the artist's work will be held, with the addition of such pictures as are in the possession of private owners. Mrs. Forbes' art was essentially normal, sane and strong. Dealing, as so much of it did, with her Cornish surroundings, with their clear, bright color, it developed corresponding qualities of paint, which, aided by forceful draftsmanship, gave her imagination its visible message.

The difference of the masculine and feminine qualities in terms of art objects is something startling in Japan. Art lost its value during the generation following the Restoration of 1868, when the feudal system was abolished in Japan and a countless number of samurai, who for generations have received an annual ration and income from their feudal lords, had to resort to their own means of livelihood. Rare objects of art were sold for nominal sums in order to obtain daily necessities.

It was a great opportunity for those who had eyes for art and had means to spend for it. Rare treasures which great masters had produced regardless of time and expense changed hands for paltry sums. It was at the time that valuable works of art were taken abroad and sold for ridiculously small amounts of money, and when foreign visitors to Japan took back with them cases of art work for small sum.

There were comparatively few among our people who made the best use of this wondrous opportunity for the acquisition of works of art. Mr. Akaboshi was among the few who spent a considerable amount of money in buying up the best works, going so far as to pay what was then considered exorbitant prices for rare masterpieces. Yet, compared with prices which were paid at the recent sale, the amounts paid by Mr. Akaboshi some 25 years ago were ridiculously small.

Among many others, it may be interesting to give a brief account of the two rolls of original writing of Gyosekyo, which was sold at the recent auction for an enormous sum of 80,000 yen (\$40,000). They were originally bought from a feudal lord for a ridiculous price of 15 yen (\$7.50). The dealer sold the rolls to another dealer for 200 yen. The second dealer took them to Mr. Akaboshi and received 800 yen. Today the price has jumped 100 fold. This is by no means an isolated case; it is only one of thousands.

Besides these masters, the whole of the impressionist school is represented—Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, in some of his exquisite renderings of the landscape of the Ile-de-France, Berthe Morisot, Gauguin's Tahiti pictures, Guillaumin in his paintings of La Creuse, Lebourg's views of the Seine, some splendid studies by Degas, some of Mary Cassatt's women and children, a finely representative collection of Cézanne's works and some of Toulouse-Lautrec's. Sculpture is represented by Rodin and Maillol. Some of the great painters who made their reputations before the middle Nineteenth Century, such as Corot, Delacroix, Daumier, Courbet and Monet, are also included in this very interesting exhibition.

Truly wonderful was the painting of Nachi Waterfall by Kose-no-Kanaoka, a famous Japanese artist, who lived

about 1000 years ago. The painting was in the form of a kakemono, and was in an excellent state of preservation. The autumnal tints on the hilltop, the pale moon rising from behind it, the silvery streak of the great waterfall, the towering cedar trees in the valley, through which the foaming water gushes down, all in excellent proportion, depicted the grandeur and dignity of the famous waterfall. It is one of the masterpieces of Japanese landscape painting. This kakemono was sold for 85,000 yen.

"Dragon," in black monochrome, by Motonobu, a famous Japanese artist of some 350 years ago, was another excellent example of our art. It brought 105,000 yen. The ethereal quality of the imaginary creature, showing the entire length of its body in clouds, was masterfully handled.

A small kakemono with a few sprays of orchids, drawn in black, by Gyokujun, brought the large sum of 87,500 yen. The price had to do a great deal with the fact that this was once among the cherished treasures of Yoshimasa, one of the Shoguns, and a great art patron. Yet the grace and strength of the lines, and the noble simplicity of the picture had a wonderful power.

Barin's "Hotel," a pair of small kakemono, was sold for 131,000 yen, and a Buddhist painting by Tosa-Mitsunaga was sold for 42,500 yen. A portrait of Shouko Taishi, the Constantine of the Japanese Buddhism, painted by Nobuzumi, was sold for 31,000 yen.

The sale contained a number of famous pieces in caddies and bowls. One chaire, an unpretentious small pottery caddy, brought 100,000 yen, while another chaire (a small pot) brought 77,100 yen. Still another chaire was sold for 61,100 yen.

There were several bowls which brought over 50,000 yen apiece, the highest price paid being 82,000 yen. There was one very interesting bowl, which was broken and mended with two other pieces from similar bowls of different make. This mended bowl (chawan) was sold for 31,100 yen.

It is almost incomprehensible to our western friends how profoundly interested a certain class of our people are in chaki, utensils for cha-no-yu, the drinking ceremony. They have always been willing to pay exorbitant prices for them. At the Akaboshi sale there were about a dozen cha-shaku, a spoon-like utensil made of a piece of bamboo. The cha-shaku is sometimes made of ivory. Whether it is made of bamboo or ivory, cha-shaku is free from any decoration. Its life is mainly in the beauty of shape and of color and tone. One of them was sold for 2400 yen, and another was sold for 1319 yen, and still another was sold for 900 yen. Of course, such high prices were paid mainly for the history and tradition connected with them.

The Akaboshi sale has created a sensation in Japan, for such an art sale has never before taken place in Japan. It was a splendid opportunity for the new millionaires which the present war in Europe has created in Japan, to procure rare works of art; and their object seems to be, to possess works of art regardless of price.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan.—A record-breaking art sale took place recently in Tokio when a collection of paintings by old Japanese and Chinese artists and porcelain and lacquer wares belonging to Mr. Akaboshi of Tokio were sold at an auction. The sale contained 300 items, which brought an aggregate sum of 3,930,000 yen (about \$1,965,000). This is the greatest sale that has ever been conducted in Japan.

The appreciation of value of art objects is something startling in Japan. Art lost its value during the generation following the Restoration of 1868, when the feudal system was abolished in Japan and a countless number of samurai, who for generations have received an annual ration and income from their feudal lords, had to resort to their own means of livelihood. Rare objects of art were sold for nominal sums in order to obtain daily necessities.

It was a great opportunity for those who had eyes for art and had means to spend for it. Rare treasures which great masters had produced regardless of time and expense changed hands for paltry sums. It was at the time that valuable works of art were taken abroad and sold for ridiculously small amounts of money, and when foreign visitors to Japan took back with them cases of art work for small sum.

This case simile is further borne out in Kennedy's print gallery, 613 Fifth Avenue, where the current exhibition of early and rare engraved views of American cities, including some of Niagara Falls before the Table Rock fell, languidly associate themselves with the idea of picture-tracings by troglodytes of a remote antiquity. Of course it is not really as bad as that. There are some very pretty bits of drawing and engraving on their tanned skins, not only a seasonal subject, but also a memento of ever smoldering modernism. To actually enter a gallery (for most of them are open and inviting) is to plunge into the comparative solitude and positive stillness of a dim cave.

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But sometimes even the alert poster artists of the Underground fail, but in intention rather than in act. Mr. Lawrence has painted an interior of an Underground train crowded with people. The train is very full, and the passengers are very crowded, and well, if one's eyes caught sight of this poster, one would be likely to turn away and say "I shall not go by Underground. I shall take a bus." But "Daisy Walk, Kew," by S. T. C. Weeks, at once restores the Underground to favor. This lovely daisy-spangled meadow would invite the busiest man to take the train to Kew, where there are sunshine, green meadows and—daisies.

## ANNUAL SHOW AT MYSTIC

MYSTIC, Conn.—Its fourth annual exhibition of oil paintings will be held by the Mystic Art Association during the last two weeks in August. The entire proceeds this year will be turned over to war relief work. The list of contributors include: J. Alden Weir, N. A. Childe Hassam, N. A. Edward Redfield, Robert Henri, N. A., Charles Hawthorne, N. A., Frederick Frieseke, N. A., Gardner Symonds, N. A., William L. Lathrop, N. A., Daniel Garber, N. A., Charles Rosen, N. A., Robert Spencer, A. N. A., Richard Miller, N. A., Arthur B. Davies, Henry B. Selden, Lester Boronda, Paul Dougherty, N. A., Henry W. Ranger, N. A., Roy E. Bates, J. Elliott Enneking, George Koch, G. Albert Thompson, Peter Marcus, Frances D. Davis, Charles H. Davis, N. A.

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## POSTER PICTURES, THEIR POPULARITY

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is the custom of British Sunday newspapers to print a collection of pithy "Sayings of the Week." Sometimes, these sayings are wise, often they are extravagant, more often they are something between wisdom and extravagance. For example, is Mr. Frank Rutter, originator of the Allied Artists Association, quoted as saying, "Any Underground station is now a rather better picture show than the Royal Academy."

## SHIPBUILDING TO BE SPEEDED

Many Contracts Let and Constructors to Be Given at Once All the Work Possible for Them to Execute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the work of the new shipbuilding regime, headed jointly by Edward N. Hurley and Admiral Capps, successors to William Denman and General Goethals, respectively, is to be marked by speedy construction of a large enough flotilla of merchant ships to offset losses caused by the German U-boats seems an assured fact, in view of recent developments in the shipping board. Something like 200 contracts for ships have been let, and these ships are now under process of construction. Preparations are being made to swamp with orders every shipbuilding concern in the country, both Government and private owned. The policy of commandeering privately owned vessels, it is understood, will not be abandoned.

Asked if there were any definite number of ships which he planned to have built by a certain time, Mr. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, said, "I want to see as many ships as possible built within the shortest possible time. This is a matter that cannot be reckoned in round numbers. We are going to have just as many ships as we can get hold of."

It is announced at the offices of the shipping board that ships will be built regardless of whether they are steel or wood, or of what particular design. At a recent conference of Southern lumber men, Admiral Capps, manager of the emergency fleet corporation, announced that he proposed to lay down at once all the wooden and steel bottoms that American yards could build. As a result of several conferences between heads of the shipping board and Southern lumber men, the price of lumber difficulty has been straightened out. Chairman Hurley stated after the final conference that he believed the lumber producers were ready to supply ample material for not only the original construction program, but for even more ships. He said that in his opinion the question of prices would not delay the program.

As an evidence of the earnestness with which the shipbuilding program is being pushed forward by the newly designated heads of the construction program, Admiral Capps and Mr. Hurley, it is announced, that although no indications point to the necessity of commandeering lumber for building ships, still this plan would be followed should the necessity arise. The new shipbuilders state that they will let nothing stand in the way of expediting the shipbuilding program, which, in official circles, is characterized as one of the most important moves in the war and which will bear untold possibilities toward winning the war. The reason attributed to the importance of this phase of the war program, is this: The pet plan of the Teuton autocracy and its allies is to starve the Entente Allies to the point of surrender by placing an embargo on all shipments destined for allied ports and preventing American, food laden ships from reaching the shores of England and France. It is pointed out that in the first place this country must have ships, and plenty of them, with which to carry food to the American soldiers and to the allies of the United States. That in the second place we must not only have enough ships to carry the food, but enough successfully to evade the U-boat and to return fire with fire. For the above reasons, those who are in charge of the shipbuilding program appreciate the need of a vast number of ships, and the necessity of expediting their construction to the greatest possible degree, and are working with earnestness to the accomplishment of this end.

### To Commandeer Tonnage

Shipping Board Wants More Boats for Transatlantic Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under a recent act of Congress giving the President authority to commandeer tonnage for Government uses, plans for taking over of all United States ocean-going craft will soon be announced by the Shipping Board. The action of the board was intimated in the statement made Tuesday by Secretary Redfield, who is convinced that coastwise tonnage must be diverted to the transatlantic trade and that the foreign vessels should be used as far as possible for coastwise trade.

The chief aim in commanding charters is to get more ships into transatlantic service. Many American coastwise vessels and ships now engaged in the Pacific and South American trade will be diverted to transatlantic runs. Their places will be taken to a large extent by neutral ships and by Japan's tonnage. The plan is to commandeer charters, and, wherever advisable, let the ship itself be operated by its owner under the Government charter. In this way the Government will direct operations and specify services in which ships shall play, and at the same time avoid expenditure of the vast sum of money that would be required if the hulls themselves were taken over. Wherever operators fail to carry out the Shipping Board's regulations, charters will be taken from them and given to others.

RAILWAY CHANGES IN CANADA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The necessary legislation was brought down in the

House of Commons a few days ago by the Minister of Railways, the Hon. Frank Cochrane, by which the Intercolonial railway will be placed under the control of the Dominion Railway Board, thus giving the board full jurisdiction over rates and freight passenger traffic. Mr. Cochrane in explaining the bill said that it was the intention of the Government to place the Government railways under the Railway Commission just the same as other railways, with the exception of claims against the railways and expropriation.

### BY OTHER EDITORS

#### Soldierly Discipline

JANESVILLE GAZETTE—It may be thought that the boys who are cheerfully accepting the duty of military service are giving all and getting nothing. It is very true that they are giving all to their country, and are entitled to full credit therefor. But they are really getting a great deal. The private soldier may think he is at the bottom of the heap, everybody's underling, and a mere drudge and possible cannon fodder. But he underlines his experience. The drilling in company with other men is giving him invaluable acquirements of quick thought and accurate action. He is learning to receive, comprehend, and execute orders quickly and accurately. Under this discipline a great many boys are mentally stimulated, and will come out of army life capable of quick, forceful and resolute action. Army life is a great school.

#### The National Game

PEORIA STAR—In the stress of war times, baseball, the national game, suffers. But this is not to be taken to mean that the people think any the less of the pastime which has become peculiarly American and which is dearer to the average man than any other sport. Baseball has come to stay. What man of 50 sitting in the grandstand but recalls his own youthful exploits upon the diamond, and is willing to relate them at length to whoever will listen. Baseball is clean sport, it incites the youth of the land to feats of endurance which have a marked effect in after life.

#### The Regulars

DAYTON NEWS—Don't forget that the Regulars are "our boys," too. People sometimes appear to think that it will not matter what happens to the Regulars as long as the young men who are going in other branches of the Army and Navy are safe. The Regulars deserve every bit of care that we can give them, and they can be depended upon to account splendidly for themselves now, as they always have in the past when there were serious fighting to be done. They are representing us on European battlefields today. We need have no fear that they will fail to be a credit to us. All honor and good fortune to our boys, the Regulars.

#### Cotton's Broadening Sphere

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—Nathaniel T. McGrane, New York, president of the largest twine distributing firm perhaps in the world, calls attention to the effect the war has had in popularizing the use of cotton and forcing it into hitherto unknown purposes to which it has proven eminently adapted. "For nearly 20 years," he says, "we have fought for cotton to be used as a substitute for linen, flax, hemp or jute in twines and cords," and at last, he declares, "necessity has forced some to try cotton, who never before would dare attempt its use." The result being that cotton has been demonstrated to be even superior in many respects to some of the materials of which these manufactured commodities were formerly made. Perhaps there is not another raw product, unless it be iron, capable of such diversified uses as cotton; and its limit is yet far from reached.

#### BOSTON ART NOTES

George W. Lawton has finished a portrait of Mr. Jason Weifer, whom he describes as a man of "fine, melodic character," and has placed it on view at his studio, in the Studio Building, 110 Tremont Street, for this week and next.

Announcements have been sent out by the executive committee of the Duxbury Art Association regarding their first annual exhibition, which will be held in the Partridge Academy Building, Duxbury, from Monday, Aug. 20, to Monday, Aug. 27, inclusive. Oil, water color, and pastel work will be represented. Prizes will be awarded as follows: A prize of \$100 for the best picture in the exhibition; a prize of \$75 for the second best picture in the exhibition; a prize of \$50 to be awarded by popular vote. The committee consists of Charles Bittinger, Waldo Kennard, Fannie B. Clark, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, and Winthrop Coffin. The jury of selection and award includes Charles Bittinger, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Fannie B. Clark, Marjorie Conant, and Waldo Kennard.

Miss Emily B. Waite of Boston is having an exhibition of her paintings and etchings at the Art Association of Newport between the dates of Aug. 1 and Aug. 12.

#### HONOLULU BRITISH VOLUNTEER FOR WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—One-third of the 300 question blanks sent to British subjects in Honolulu by Consul E. L. S. Gordon have been returned. In the replies nearly every person has volunteered for war service. Not until the recruiting officer comes to Honolulu will the work of organizing these men be begun. Just when he will arrive is not yet known. At the same time the work of raising funds for families of men who will go will be begun.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., who will be one of New England's representatives on the price control committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, also will be spokesman for the agricultural interests of the country. His rank and his influence in the agricultural world are due to his power as a journalist and his seriousness of purpose as an author writing on economic and civic problems of the farmer. The Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and Boston University gave him his academic and technical training for journalism. From general newspaper work he soon passed to special; and in the course of time came to be the chief personality, both as editor and manager of a group of monthly and weekly agricultural journals that have unequalled circulation among the farmers of the country and of Canada; for they issue from the press not only at Springfield but in strategic distributing centers like Chicago, New York, Atlanta and Minneapolis. Mr. Myrick has a wide range of personal acquaintance among the leading products of the basic crops of the Nation, and is in a position to learn now just what the real attitude of the farmer is toward fixing by the Government of the prices at which crops may be sold.

Daniel Alfred Polling, selected to be the chairman of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, which committee will represent the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Y. P. S. C. E., the Epworth League and 11 other organizations of a religious sort that are antialcohol in their policy, is a resident of Boston, Oregon in his native State and Dallas College his alma mater. Early enlisted in the fight for temperance he soon became prominent in phases of the drive against the saloon as it is fought in the Far and Mid-West; and in the course of time his administrative capacity won him important posts with strong organizations with centers in the East. Thus at the present time he is associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, president of the National Temperance Council of America and a vice-president of the National Anti-Saloon League. He is a driving, persuasive sort of propagandist, with much "punch" to his words and acts; and any cause he gets back of moves ahead. In this new enterprise in connection with the war, which he is heading, the main object will be to aid the enlisted man in all branches of the service to be temperate and chaste.

Charles Wood, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., is chairman of the food conservation commission of the Presbyterian Church North. This is the first of such bodies to be formed at the request of Mr. Hoover and the National Conservation Commission. From Washington Mr. Wood can handle the problem better than if it were to be done in New York. He is a Haverford College alumnus, who fitted for the Presbyterian ministry at Princeton Seminary. His churches have been at Buffalo and Albany, N. Y., and at Germantown and Philadelphia, Pa. His record has been one of achievement without much publicity or posing for fame, either denominational or nationally conceived.

#### COMPANY TO TEST CONCRETE SHIP PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A company has been formed here for the building of concrete steamships. While concrete barges are in use, it is believed that this will be the first time a steamship has been constructed of this material. Though the undertaking is more or less experimental, promoters of the idea say that a method of mixing and reinforcing the concrete has been discovered that will give the hull of the ship all the elasticity afforded by steel. It is said that this method of construction will have a distinct bearing upon the solution of the present shipping problem, as the construction of a very large number of ships of this kind will be begun at once, if the first one built is successful. Ships can be built in this way, it is said, in about 90 days. The first ship to be constructed will be 320 feet long and 45 feet wide.

#### SUNSET ROUTE EMBARGO OFF

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Southern Pacific Company will remove at midnight today the embargo, made effective July 11, on East-bound freight by way of the Sunset Gulf route.

One of the factors which has con-

## The Last and Only Sale of the Season

The final clearing sale is now in progress. This advertisement is placed here for the purpose of informing the public that splendid opportunities may now be had at our store.

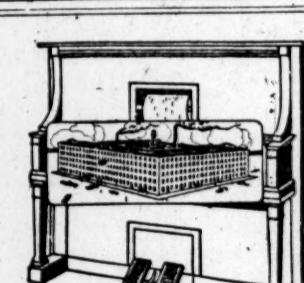
Summer goods are being sold at very low prices and it will pay everybody to come and see the great values offered.

Remember our policy, established many years ago, is that seasonable goods must not be carried over from season to another.

BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY

**The Mabley and Crew Co.**

CINCINNATI'S GREATEST STORE. FOUNDED 1877.



Your Player Piano

is ready Now at a saving of \$112 and \$94

Send for FREE booklet. "Co-operative Player Piano Buying Club." Details given. We consider the fairest and best player piano proposition ever submitted.

We ship anywhere to reliable people.

**The John Shillito Co.**

Piano Dept.—5th Floor

CINCINNATI

**E. G. Hill**  
**Floral Co.**

532-534 Race St., CINCINNATI, O.

Canal—1932—1933

## MASSACHUSETTS TECH AND WAR

Engineering Institute in Cambridge, Mass., Conducting 13 Timely Courses in Aid of Army and Navy Work

Colleges and college men are contributing greatly to the construction of the tremendous war machine building now in the United States, for its part in the war. One of the institutions well fitted in technical resources, practical as well as theoretical, is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is training hundreds of army engineers, naval constructors, aviators and marine experts. Among the other institutions near Boston which are helping the United States in the war, is Harvard University. Often the student officers at Tech training schools in Maine its students are learning war engineering; in Paris Tech has opened a bureau where the hundreds of alumni on the other side can read and rejoice in the good work of their alma mater.

Greater cooperation between technical and trade schools and the United States Government has been asked by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and what good results the fulfillment of this request would bring the Government can scarcely be estimated when it is realized that by next fall Tech will have completed 13 war preparation courses and will be starting a fourteenth.

These war courses include: Riley's internal combustion engine course; intensive courses in naval architecture; courses for students wishing to take United States Army officers examinations; U. S. A. cadet aeronautic school; sophomore military camp at East Machias, Me.; summer junior camp at the institute; courses for marine officers; naval engineering; naval aeronautic school; regular summer school; regular summer engineering camp at East Machias. The fourteenth course will be the introduction of an optional course in military training which will give the graduate the rank of lieutenant in the United States Army. Ever since it was founded, Tech has conducted a compulsory one-year course in military training for freshmen.

From the outside, Technology does not present a very war-like appearance and except for the flags of the United States, Great Britain, France and the Commonwealth, which float from as many flagpoles, the regular summer school would seem to be the only activity. On entering the buildings, however, an atmosphere of business is very evident in the brisk way in which khaki-clad students hustle along the corridors, and the noise of engines from the testing rooms, where the marine students are learning the fundamentals of engineering.

Even then, the war business of the institute might not be impressive until on the blackboards, at central points, announcements of Army examinations are read and on entering the large drafting rooms, to see the sketches, one finds a row of cots, where the naval cadets are quartered until fall. From this tower, called "the good ship Newton," the cadets look out over the Coleman Du Pont court of honor, where the two stately flagpoles, tipped with bronze finials and set in elaborate bases, support the flags of the nation and the Commonwealth.

One of the factors which has con-

tributed a great deal to the success of the military work at the Institute is the facile way in which the student apparatus has been turned to war purposes. Take railroad construction, for instance, where it was found that there was little difference in the training needed to plan trenches than was afforded in the construction of railroad embankments. Military engineers are taught the same fundamentals as civilian experts.

When war was declared with Germany, some of the Annapolis cadets finishing their training with a course in naval architecture, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were immediately called for active duty, and several instructors in the same course entered Government service. This left but three men to teach the naval architects needed to plan the new American Merchant Marine. The new course was started at once, and for nearly a month an eight-hour day of intensive training was continued until the students were graduated and placed in United States Navy yards. A few aeroplanes are found at Tech, where the Army and Navy are training their aviators in the theory of flying.

Along the coast on both sides of the continent Tech is conducting marine schools; in Maine its students are learning war engineering; in Paris Tech has opened a bureau where the hundreds of alumni on the other side can read and rejoice in the good work of their alma mater.

Before war was declared with Germany, the United States, some 378 affiliated local organizations, representing 1,200,000 Americans, it is at present calling for subscriptions toward the \$50,000 fund it says it needs before Sept. 1. Of this fund David Starr Jordan is treasurer.

The appeal is stated in these words:

"You must pay for peace. The People's Council has no endowment, no wealthy men back of it. We must depend on you, the people, we need your money. You need our power, the organized power of a great body of people. In no other organization can your strength count so much."

Another meeting of the council, the third since the United States declared a state of war, will be held in Minneapolis Sept. 1. Meetings are also planned for Newark, Buffalo, San Francisco and other cities. The council's program will be discussed again. It includes: Concrete statement of America's war aims; early general peace based on the so-called Russian formula; international organization for world peace; repeal of the conscription laws; democratic foreign policy and referendum vote on questions of war and peace; freedom of speech of the press; right of peaceful assembly and the right to petition the Government; safeguarding of labor standards; taxation of wealth to pay for the war; and reduction of the high cost of living.

The organizing committee is now taking steps to see that legal defense of conscientious objectors to conscription is provided.

## PACIFIST GROUP UNDER WATCH

Officials Keep Guard on Members of People's Council of America—Program Made for Meeting at Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The activities of the People's Council of America, which is demanding "immediate general peace based on the Russian formula, no forcible annexations, no punitive indemnities, free development for all nationalities," are under observation by the Federal authorities.

Capt. William J. Offey, head of the local office of the Department of Justice, told this bureau, however, that nothing had been found thus far to prove that this organization was pro-German. In common with several other organizations of similar nature the work of the council was being watched, but thus far no actual violation of the law had been found, he said.

The council claims it has 30 branches in various cities, with 378 affiliated local organizations, representing 1,200,000 Americans. It is at present calling for subscriptions toward the \$50,000 fund it says it needs before Sept. 1. Of this fund David

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## GARLAND WINS FROM OELSNER

Pittsburgh Star Defeats Chicago Tennis Club Expert in Singles of the Western Patriotic Lawn Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The western lawn tennis championship, held by a Chicagoan only once in the past nine years, will be fought for by a field composed of 75 per cent Chicagoans in the semifinals today. The "Big Four" of the patriotic tourney at the Chicago Tennis Club, C. S. Garland, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and United States National Clay Court Champion Samuel Hardy, former Clay Court Champion W. T. Hayes, and R. H. Burdick, one of the present western doubles champions, came through in stirring matches Thursday and today will narrow the lists to two contestants for the final.

The invading contingent of women eliminated several Chicago players in the matches which advanced that round to the semifinals, the field in the women's singles was exceptionally well balanced, and resulted in every match yesterday going the limit of three sets. Miss M. K. Voorhees of Evanston played one of the feature matches of the entire tourney before winning from Mrs. W. A. Ellis of Chicago, formerly of Los Angeles, in their battle in women's singles. Miss Voorhees clinched the victory by placing straight along the side court and by frequent rushes to the net, where she made an abrupt end to Mrs. Ellis' shots from the back court.

Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago, women's western champion in 1915, came through by defeating Mrs. Malcolm McNeill Jr. of Chicago in another hard battle.

In the men's doubles; C. S. Garland Jr. and Samuel Hardy, the 1917 United States clay court doubles champions, had a hard battle to beat M. G. Ketchum, formerly of Chicago, now of Chicago's suburban tennis colony, and A. L. Green, former Western Conference tennis champion, 6-4, 6-4.

Semifinals in the men's singles today will bring Garland against Hayes and Burdick against Hardy. In women's singles semifinals, Miss Voorhees will meet Miss Waldo of Chicago, and Miss Neely will play Mrs. E. L. Thurlby of Travers City, Mich. The summaries:

**MEN'S SINGLES**—Fourth Round: C. S. Garland, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2. W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated A. L. Green, Chicago, 6-3, 8-10, 6-1. R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated M. G. Ketchum, Maywood, Ill., 10-8, 6-0.

**MEN'S DOUBLES**—First Round: F. S. Wheadley and F. D. Yott, Chicago, defeated R. L. Vanarsdale and H. S. Knox, Chicago, 11-9, 2-6, 6-2.

Second Round: L. H. Waldner, and H. Ingerson, Chicago, defeated R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va., and H. C. Yeager, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.

Samuel Hardy, Chicago, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated M. Ketchum and A. L. Green, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.

W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated W. S. Miller and J. F. Day, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.

Third Round: L. H. Waldner and H. Ingerson, Chicago, defeated R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va., and H. C. Yeager, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.

Samuel Hardy, Chicago, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated M. Ketchum and A. L. Green, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.

W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated W. S. Miller and J. F. Day, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.

Women's Singles—Second Round: Miss Katherine Waldo, Chicago, defeated Miss Amanda Parker, Chicago, 6-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Mrs. E. L. Thurlby, Travers City, Mich., defeated Miss L. Llewellyn, Chicago, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss M. K. Voorhees, Evanston, defeated Mrs. W. A. Ellis, Chicago, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Malcolm McNeill Jr., Chicago, 6-1, 6-6, 6-2.

**WOMEN'S DOUBLES**—First Round: Mrs. Malcolm McNeill and Mrs. W. A. Ellis, Chicago, defeated Miss Amanda Parker and Miss Marion Leighton, Chicago, 6-6, 6-4.

Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and Miss Evelyn Seavey, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Mrs. B. Boulot and Miss C. Timm, Chicago, 6-3, 6-0.

Miss Miriam Steever, Highland Park, Ill., and Miss Catherine Voorhees, Evanston, defeated Miss Llewellyn and Miss R. E. Peeler, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss W. S. Miller and Miss Waldo, Chicago, played a match and unfinished match against Mrs. Thurlby, Chicago, and Mrs. R. S. Peeler, Kansas City, 6-4, 6-7, 3-1.

## CINCINNATI GETS OUTFIELDER MAGEE

Sherwood Magee, veteran outfielder of the Boston Braves, was turned over to the Cincinnati club of the National League Thursday, when that club refused to waive on him. The waiver price is \$15,000.

Magee came to Boston from Philadelphia a few weeks before the opening of the 1915 playing season in exchange for George Whitted, who was a member of the Braves when they won the world's championship in 1914. Oscar Dugey also figured in the deal which sent Magee to the Braves.

## ST. LOUIS PLAYERS ENLIST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Jacobson and "Yale" Sloan of the St. Louis American League baseball club, enlisted in the United States Navy Thursday. Because of the over-crowded condition of the naval training stations, they were told to continue their ball playing until ordered to report for duty. They enlisted for four years.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 2.  
Kansas City 2, St. Paul 0.  
Louisville 10, Toledo 2.  
Columbus 2, Indianapolis 2.

## FOUR MATCHES IN THE DOUBLES AT SEABRIGHT

Miss Molla Bjurstedt Defeats Mrs. Louise Williams in the Women's Section of Tourney

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—F. C. Inman and L. E. Mahan survived the first matches of the invitation round robin lawn tennis doubles on the turf courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club Thursday. The pair in turn defeated T. R. Bell and B. S. Prentiss and F. B. Alexander and E. H. Binzen.

The plays of Binzen, the United States national junior indoor champion, was really the feature of the day. Paired with Alexander, the veteran internationalist, he started by defeating Holcombe Ward, six times a member of national doubles championship winning teams, who paired with H. A. Plummer.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt led off in the women's singles by outplaying Mrs. Louise Williams. The turf was a trifle slow. The summary:

SEABRIGHT ROUND ROBIN MEN'S DOUBLES

T. R. Bell and B. S. Prentiss defeated Holcombe Ward and H. A. Plummer, 6-2, 6-3.

F. B. Alexander and E. H. Binzen defeated Holcombe Ward and H. A. Plummer, 6-3, 6-4.

F. C. Inman and L. E. Mahan defeated Bell and Prentiss, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Binzen and Mahan defeated Alexander and Binzen, 9-7, 6-3.

SEABRIGHT WOMEN'S ROUND ROBIN SINGLES

Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Louise Williams, 6-1, 6-4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

WON LOST P.C.

## EASTERN CLUBS WIN MOST GAMES

Chicago Is Only Western Club to Defeat an Eastern in the National Series, Dividing a Double-Header With Boston

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

WON LOST P.C.

New York ..... 59 30 .663 .516  
Philadelphia ..... 48 40 .545 .571  
St. Louis ..... 52 45 .536 .449  
Cincinnati ..... 54 49 .524 .399  
Brooklyn ..... 46 46 .500 .467  
Chicago ..... 59 50 .485 .464  
Boston ..... 39 33 .424 .568  
Pittsburgh ..... 31 35 .323 .440

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago, 6, Boston 4.  
Boston, 4, Chicago, 3.  
New York, 7, Pittsburgh, 3.  
Brooklyn, 6, Cincinnati, 2.  
Philadelphia, 6, St. Louis, 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.  
New York at Cincinnati.  
Brooklyn at St. Louis.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.

## SEMIFINALS IN OPEN GOLF PLAY AT WYANTENUCK

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit, winner of the Wyantuck medal for low score in the qualifying round of the annual Wyantuck open golf tournament at Great Barrington, remained in the first division of the match play Thursday by defeating W. R. Nicholson, Framingham, 6 to 5.

There were several closely contested matches, particularly those between S. K. Kerns, New Bedford, and G. C. Dutton, Belmont Springs, the latter winning 1 up at the twentieth hole; A. R. Van Arsdale, Pittsfield and A. L. Aldred, Wanausett, Van Arsdale winning 1 up at the nineteenth; W. B. Nesbit, Wyantuck, Nesbit winning at the nineteenth 1 up. Leon Alexander, Baltimore, defeated George Church, Wyantuck 1 up.

In the semifinals today J. D. Standish, meets S. P. Day, Agawam Hunt Club; S. K. Kerns meets F. H. Hoyt, Swaney; Leon Alexander meets E. A. Walbridge, Springfield; B. D. Ticknor, Wyantuck, meets R. C. Van Arsdale, Pittsfield.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago, 7, Boston, 4.  
St. Louis, 3, New York, 0.  
New York, 3, St. Louis, 1.  
Philadelphia, 5, Cleveland, 4.  
Washington, 4, Detroit, 2.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.  
Detroit at New York.  
St. Louis at Washington.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

WON LOST P.C.

Chicago ..... 63 37 .630 .580  
Boston ..... 59 37 .515 .577  
Cleveland ..... 54 48 .529 .551  
Detroit ..... 52 47 .525 .520  
New York ..... 50 45 .521 .541  
Washington ..... 56 42 .429 .510  
Philadelphia ..... 35 38 .276 .202  
St. Louis ..... 37 63 .370 .505

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago, 7, Boston, 4.  
St. Louis, 3, New York, 0.  
New York, 3, St. Louis, 1.  
Philadelphia, 5, Cleveland, 4.  
Washington, 4, Detroit, 2.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.  
Detroit at New York.  
St. Louis at Washington.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.

STAR ATHLETES WILL ENTER MEET

F. W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of Amateur Athletic Union, Has Many Assurances for the Games at St. Louis

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prospects of a very successful national track and field championship meeting at St. Louis, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 3, are particularly bright even at this early date. F. W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. of the United States has received word from many of the prominent champion athletes throughout the country in which they give assurances that they will compete.

The Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia which was anxious to conduct the national meet in the event of St. Louis being unable to make the necessary arrangements, has promised to send a team of 12 men headed by the great J. E. Meredith and J. H. Berry, the inter-collegiate all-around champion. Philadelphia expects to apply for the national meet for 1918 or 1919, and also intends to ask for the next Olympic games.

After Walsh, tired, with his club leading by one run, Williams hit the first ball pitched over the wall for a home run, tying the score, with Allen on the mound. Chicago then went ahead in the same inning by bunching a triple and a single, but Boston tied the count in the eighth inning and won in the tenth, when they bunched hits behind a fumble by Williams, 4 to 3.

Chicago won the initial game by bunching hits off Barnes, 6 to 4. The score:

FIRST GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago ..... 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 0 6 7 0  
Boston ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 4 10 1

Batteries—Hendrix and Elliott; Barnes, Tragger and Ried. Time—2h. 5m.

SECOND GAME

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 7 1  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 10 1

Batteries—Walsh, Allen, Ragan and Tragger; Vaughn and Dilhofer. Umpires—Riger and Bransfield. Time—2h. 28m.

NEW YORK GIANTS TAKE ANOTHER GAME

According to Coach Martin Delaney, the Chicago Athletic Association will enter strong teams in both the junior and senior championships in the hope of carrying off the club championship honors. The A. A. U. representatives in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, New Orleans, Denver, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh all advise that they will be represented by their best men.

Some of the most prominent athletes who have written that they expect to compete are: Earl Thomson of Los Angeles, national junior 120-yard high hurdle champion with a record of 14.45s.; J. T. Higgins, star middle distance runner now representing the Irish-American A. C.; Edward Renz, New York A. C., former indoor and outdoor champion walker; James Lincoln, New York A. C., metropolitan javelin champion; William Kyron, Millrose A. A., former cross-country and distance champion; William Plant, Long Island A. C., junior national walking champion; W. M. Oler, New York A. C. and former Yale University captain and national and former inter-collegiate high jump champion, providing he is not called away with the Aviation Corps before the championships take place.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Hartford ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 4 5 1  
Springfield ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 10 1

Batteries—Hendrix and Elliott; Barnes, Tragger and Ried. Time—2h. 5m.

NEW HAVEN WINS SHUTOUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford took the first game from Bridgeport Thursday afternoon, 2 to 0, Rechle winning in the seventh inning after both Head and Lyons had pitched invincible ball. The hit came with two down and brought in both runs. Rechle's world feature.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Hartford ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 4 5 1  
Bridgeport ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 10 1

Batteries—Head and Carroll; Lyons, Ferguson and P. Carroll. Umpire—Waterson. Time—1h. 54m.

BROOKLYN CLEANS UP CINCINNATI SERIES

CINCINNATI, O.—Brooklyn made a clean sweep of the series by hitting all three Cincinnati pitchers and taking the final game, 6 to 2. Had it not been for Johnson's error in the first inning, Cheney would have scored a shutout. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 6 5  
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 0

Batteries—Cheney and Miller; Snyder, Mitchell, Eller and Wingo. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—1h. 55m.

ESCHGER PITCHES SHUTOUT BASEBALL

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis was able to get but two hits Thursday off Oescher and was shut out by Philadelphia, 6 to 0. As a result St. Louis and Philadelphia exchanged second and third places in the pennant race. The visitors hit Goodwin for a double, a single and got a base on balls in the first with two out, netting two runs. In the third a single and a triple which Goodwin was replaced after.

In the eighth Philadelphia scored two on a second triple by Cravath, two singles and a sacrifice hit. May pitched the ninth and was hit for a single and a triple, which added another run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 8 11  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0

Batteries—Oescher and Adams; Goodwin, Packard, May and Snyder. Umpires

## STUDY MADE OF DUAL MONARCHY

Italian Patriot's Views on Austria—Various Nations in Empire Now Permeated With Thoughts of Rebellion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The *Unita* publishes an interesting statement of the views of Cesare Battisti on the actual state of the Austrian Empire, written in 1915 by that Italian patriot and Austrian subject from the Trentino, who was taken prisoner and executed by the Austrians. The words of the Trentino patriot, states the *Unita*, are the best corrective for any possible dream of the possibility that a democratic Austria may find a place in a federation of free peoples.

Many people, wrote Signor Battisti, ask if Austria has not some reason for existing and some special function to fulfill in the general interest of Europe. Such people were enunciating, a little late in the day, the theory promulgated some 30 years ago by certain eminent French politicians, and taken up by Francesco Crispi, who made it the basis of his famous epigram, "If Austria did not exist, she would have to be created." Her creation would have been necessary, these people considered, in order to form a buffer between the Latin element and the German and Slav races. He was not of this opinion, wrote Signor Battisti, even with regard to the past; still he would concede that in the past Austria might have fulfilled the function of buffer between the German world, the Slav, and the Latin element. But what might have passed muster 10 or 5 years or even a few months ago, could not do so at the present time, when Austria had become a powder magazine ready to explode.

Austria-Hungary might constitute an element of stability so long as the various nations which went to make it up got on tranquilly together, and were obedient to the Central Government without claiming any national rights.

There was a time when the Italians were the only rebels in the Empire. All the other peoples, with the exception of the Poles, adapted themselves to the German or Polish supremacy in Austria, or to the domination of the Magyars in Hungary. They adapted themselves to it because they were either a people without a history or a people on the down grade, or a people without any directing class. For 15 years, from 1878 till 1893, the Minister Taaffe governed with his famous iron ring formed of minor nationalities representing almost exclusively reactionary elements. National consciousness was then largely wanting in the Ruthenians, the Slovenes and the Serbo-Croats; they were not nations, they were herds. Now, however, they were rapidly awakening. Industrialism, the increase of political rights, and finally the great recovery in the Balkans, had been the quickening elements in the national consciousness. Industrialism, penetrating into the most remote provinces, had produced a new educated and leading class which did not like submitting to the moral domination of other nations. The development began in the middle classes and then spread to the people. Capitalism which in other countries only produced class struggle, here produced a national struggle. The movement in the Balkans, however, was the spark which really finally set things ablaze. It was pride of nationality which took hold of all these peoples and they turned against those who, up till the day before, had dominated them.

Before the introduction of universal suffrage into the Austrian Parliament, the Ruthenians had been almost an unknown quantity. They were contented to be represented by big Polish and German landowners, but, with the coming of electoral reform, they sent a group of men to Parliament who came from the ranks of the people, peasants and artisans, and who could not speak a word of German. The only language in which they could address Parliament, and which by way of protest they spoke ostentatiously in discourses of tremendous length, was Ruthenian. The dominant elements were disconcerted, but they would not recognize that they were confronted by a movement which could not be stemmed. They had always been able to dominate by fear or by corrupt means, and they hoped to be able to smother these national sentiments which had been successfully subdued for centuries by the dynastic sentiment. In this they were, however, mistaken. At the outbreak of the war, Austria announced proudly in her official communication that the eastern confines of the monarchy would be well defended by the Ruthenian people. The fury of the Cossacks would find a barrier in the Ruthenians who were devoted to their monarchy and their State. Instead of this, the Ruthenians received the armies of the Tsar with open arms, acclaiming them as liberators, helping them in various ways, and declaring in fact that the Russian Empire was preferable to Austrian tyranny. The same disposition on the part of the Ruthenians of Galicia and the Bukovina showed plainly that they wished to follow the Rumanians and the Serbo-Croats.

Even the Rumanians, brothers to the Latin race, and who inhabited a province partly Austrian and partly Hungarian, had in the past submitted timidly to the domination of the Hapsburgs. They had, however, only to see the magnificent resurrection of their country, as it freed itself completely from the Ottoman yoke, they had only to see Rumania take its place among the nations of Europe, to turn rapidly toward the new civilization, feel the attraction of the mother coun-

## SOCIALIST GROUP CRITICIZED BY HERR BERNSTEIN

Minority Leader Takes Issue With Majority's Program—Discusses Alsace-Lorraine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERNE, Switzerland.—Herr Eduard Bernstein, the German Socialist minority leader, has contributed to the *Internationale Rundschau*, which is published in Zurich, a lengthy criticism of the program of the German majority Socialists as embodied in the memorandum submitted to the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee at Stockholm. Not only does he make it clear, despite Herr Scheidemann's assertions to the contrary, that there is by no means complete agreement between the two German groups on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine, but his remarks indicate a wide difference in the whole outlook and aim of the two.

The Alsace-Lorraine question, Herr Bernstein declares, is actually the one on which German Socialist opinion is most sharply divided. While he writes, the French appeal to the democratic maxim that pure violence never establishes a durable right, and desire that the national right of a population to dispose of itself should be exercised to decide definitely to what state it desires to belong, the German Socialist majority adopts unreservedly the standpoint of annexation by force in the case of peoples just as much as in the case of things. In so doing, he observes, it is betraying the teaching of Bebel, Liebknecht, Schweitzer, and others, and especially of Friedrich Engels, who, he recalls, wrote in the *Neue Zeit* in 1892: "When German Social Democracy has succeeded to power it will be able neither to exercise nor maintain it without repairing the wrongs committed against other nations by their predecessors in authority. It will be compelled to prepare for the reestablishment of Poland, betrayed so shamefully today by the French bourgeoisie, and it will be compelled to place Northern Schleswig and Alsace-Lorraine in a position to decide freely their political future.

It is very evident, Herr Bernstein, continues, that the official German Socialist Party would not think of following Engels' advice if it succeeded to power at the present time, and he goes on to contend that the adoption of the formula "no annexations" would not suffice to eliminate the antagonism created by the Alsace-Lorraine question between German and French Socialists. Such a formula, he points out, would mean leaving everything just as it was before the war, and for Socialists to adopt it would mean the assumption of a conservatism that would render them even more reactionary than the governments of today, and a declaration of the inability of the Socialist Internationals to evolve a better peace program than they.

Herr Bernstein again differs widely from the majority group in considering that an investigation of the origins of the war is an essential preliminary to the conclusion of peace.

Any Socialist conference which avoided that question would thereby expose itself, he writes, to the reproach of moral cowardice, if not of partiality, and would deprive its decisions of the convincing power they need if they are to exercise a durable influence on public opinion. Neither can the question be solved simply by holding the existing state system, capitalism, imperialism, or other objective powers, responsible for the war. These systems undoubtedly created the conditions which rendered the war possible, and gave birth to the forces that flowed in that direction; but they did not render it a necessity to such an extent that all human responsibility was eliminated. Men are the products of history, but they are not its automatic machines. . . . What must be determined now is the actual responsibility for having kindled the flames.

The British correspondent concludes his impressions by saying that a considerable number of Brazilian volunteers have asked to be allowed to enlist under the purple and green flag of Portugal.

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The British correspondent concludes his impressions





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SINKING OF KLEBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The loss of the cruiser Kléber by mine explosion between Dakar and Brest is announced, officially, in the French press. In the account of the sinking of the ship given by one of the naval officers on board to the Matin, he says that, as soon as the Kléber began to list heavily, the captain gave the order launch all the boats and rafts and the "sauve qui peut" was sounded. The crew hurriedly launched the lifeboats, but two of these, lowered too hurriedly, fell heavily on the water and sank. The rafts which had been taken on board at Dakar and each of which can hold 20 men easily, were of the greatest service. A number of the sailors, at such a moment as this, risked their lives to save parrots and other birds which they had on board; the head steward could not be parted from his little monkey. The crew's mascot, a small goat, was among the first to be put in safety. They say the purser's dog which had followed his master, helped to save two sailors. Nearly up to his neck in water the captain remained calmly at his post on the quarter deck. A few minutes before 6 o'clock, our splendid ship which had escaped so many dangers listed heavily to starboard and sank by the head. Caught by the swirl of the water the captain sank, but rising to the surface he was seen swimming among the debris. From several of the rafts there were shouts: Get on the rafts, there is plenty of room, captain! But he refused. "Look after yourselves," he said, "I'll be all right." I do not know how he managed it, but we had the immense satisfaction of seeing him on land afterwards. That's an officer for you, we would go anywhere with him!

CONCERNING SALE OF TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is officially announced that an order has been issued by the Controller of Timber Supplies which prohibits the sale of timber without a license from the controller. The order does not apply to sales of real property and no license is required for purchases by a single buyer not exceeding £300 in value for three months. It is further announced that the order is intended to prevent the purchase of standing timber with view to holding it for higher prices. There is no intention of restricting the sale of timber for felling within a reasonable time by persons who have the necessary plant and resources. No objection will be raised to auctions being held, subject to the subsequent obtainment of a permit by the proposed buyer. Sales by tender would, however, appear to be preferable. The Home Grown Timber order fixes maximum prices for timber of ordinary qualities leaving other grades to be sold at proportionate prices in accordance with trade custom.



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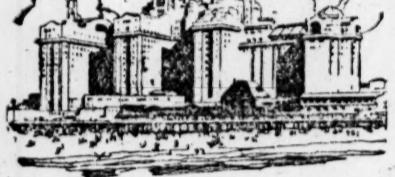
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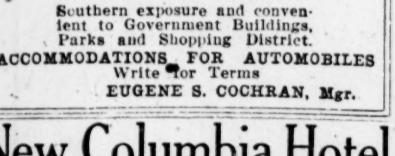
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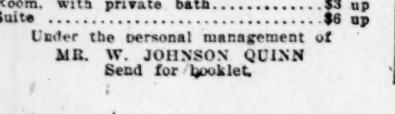
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MILLION DOLLAR FIREPROOF HOTEL

800 ROOMS.

\$1.50 per Day and Up.

J. H. HOLMES, General Manager.

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## NEW ENGLAND

## NEW ENGLAND

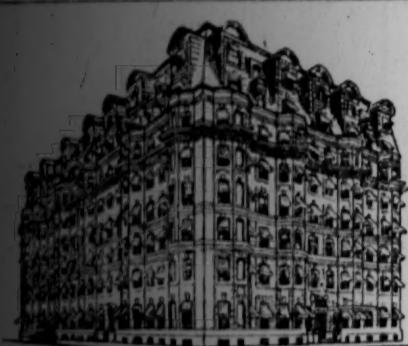


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645 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

Offers suites of any size, either furnished or unfurnished, for immediate occupancy. Improvements for this season include a private garage for the exclusive use of guests of the hotel, and a new à la carte restaurant. HOTEL BUCKMINSTER is the largest and most beautifully appointed of Boston's family hotels. It is absolutely fireproof and most conveniently situated, being the only hotel from which a subway car can be taken at the door. Dining-rooms are operated upon both the European and American Plans. Service throughout the house is of the highest order, and rates are most reasonable.

Management of P. F. BRINE. Also managing Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth



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Rates \$2.00 per day and up. Special weekly rates on application. No rooms without bath.

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## NEW ENGLAND

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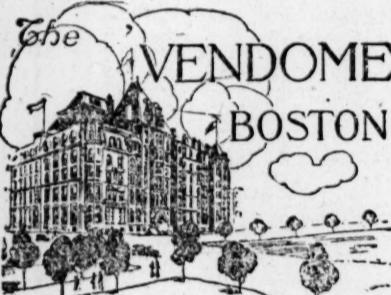


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## Smartest Hostelry

Reflecting in every phase of its distinctive service your idea of what a hotel should be. Convenient to everywhere. Single Room with bath—\$2.50 up. Double Room with bath—\$3.50 up.

L. C. Prior, Managing Director



## The VENDOME

BOSTON

Facing Commonwealth Avenue—Boston's finest residential street, three blocks from the Back Bay Station and one block from the Copley Station of the new Boylston Street Subway—far enough away from the city noise to be quiet, yet within a few minutes of the downtown shops and theaters—is a modern hotel of the first class conducted on the American plan for both transient and permanent guests.

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## The Copley Plaza Hotel

ESTABLISHED 1911  
COPLEY SQUARE  
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Single Room with bath—\$3 per day and upwards.  
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Rooms 707-9 Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston.



## The Charlesgate

Corner Beacon St. and Back Bay Park

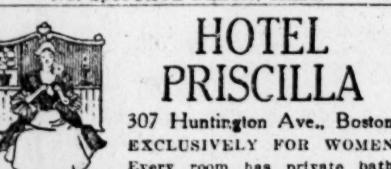
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Furnished and Unfurnished Suites may now be leased for the coming year. Transients accommodated during the summer months.

Dining Room operated entire year.

HERBERT G. SUMMERS  
Also Operating the  
CLIFF HOTEL and Cottages  
NO. SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.



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307 Huntington Ave., Boston  
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN  
Every room has private bath  
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Prices \$1.50 and up

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Excellent boating, bathing, tennis.  
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Open April 15 to Oct. 1. Booklets. CHARLES GIFFORD, Prop., Cotuit, Mass., of 75 Tremont St., Boston.

## Hotel Pilgrim

Plymouth, Mass.

Offers superior accommodations at rates which are high enough to ensure the best service and cuisine. Every seashore recreation, perfect Golf Course adjoining Hotel Grounds.

Management of P. F. BRINE.

Also operating HOTEL BUCKMINSTER, BOSTON. An ideal stopping place for tourists passing through.

Several types of electric furnaces for refining purposes are on the market, but the Rennfert is evidently the one which is most in use, 41 having been sold to Sweden, 19 in the United States, 15 in Norway, 9 in Russia, 8 in England, 5 in Finland, a few having also found their way into Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria and Denmark.

The field of production covers: Quality cast iron, electro, tool-steel, copper, nickel, aluminum and ferro-alloys.

The consumption has been: 750 KWH. per ton steel produced from cold scrap-iron; 425 KWH. per smelted ton of gray pig-iron; 405 KWH. per smelted ton of white pig-iron.

## RAILWAY WORKERS PROBLEM

By the Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—As already mentioned in a cabled dispatch there are at the moment of writing continual rumors about the possibility of a general strike. The newspaper *El Diluvio* of Barcelona stated recently that such a general strike had been practically decided on by the Socialist organizations, and Señor Barrio, secretary of the General Union of Workers, referring to the possibility of a railway strike, says that the railway workers do not wish to strike and will not provoke such a step, but they will accept it if circumstances impose it. This is not regarded as a reassuring

CANADIAN LOAN FLOATED  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. P. Morgan & Co., head of the syndicate which recently purchased \$100,000,000 of bonds of Canada two years 5 per cent notes, announced that the loan has been successfully floated.

RECENTLY PURCHASED  
OF CANADA TWO YEARS 5 PER CENT NOTES, ANNOUNCED THAT THE LOAN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY FLOATED.

## The Brocklebank

NEW LONDON, N. H.  
Overlooking Sunapee Lake

Imposing surroundings, modern conveniences, pure spring water, large farm, refined patronage.

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For the Summer  
Salts, Condiments, Refreshments at Boothbay Harbor on the Coast of Maine. Good bearing, comfortable rooms, cottages, modern improvements. Art atmosphere among cultured men and women. Cottages.

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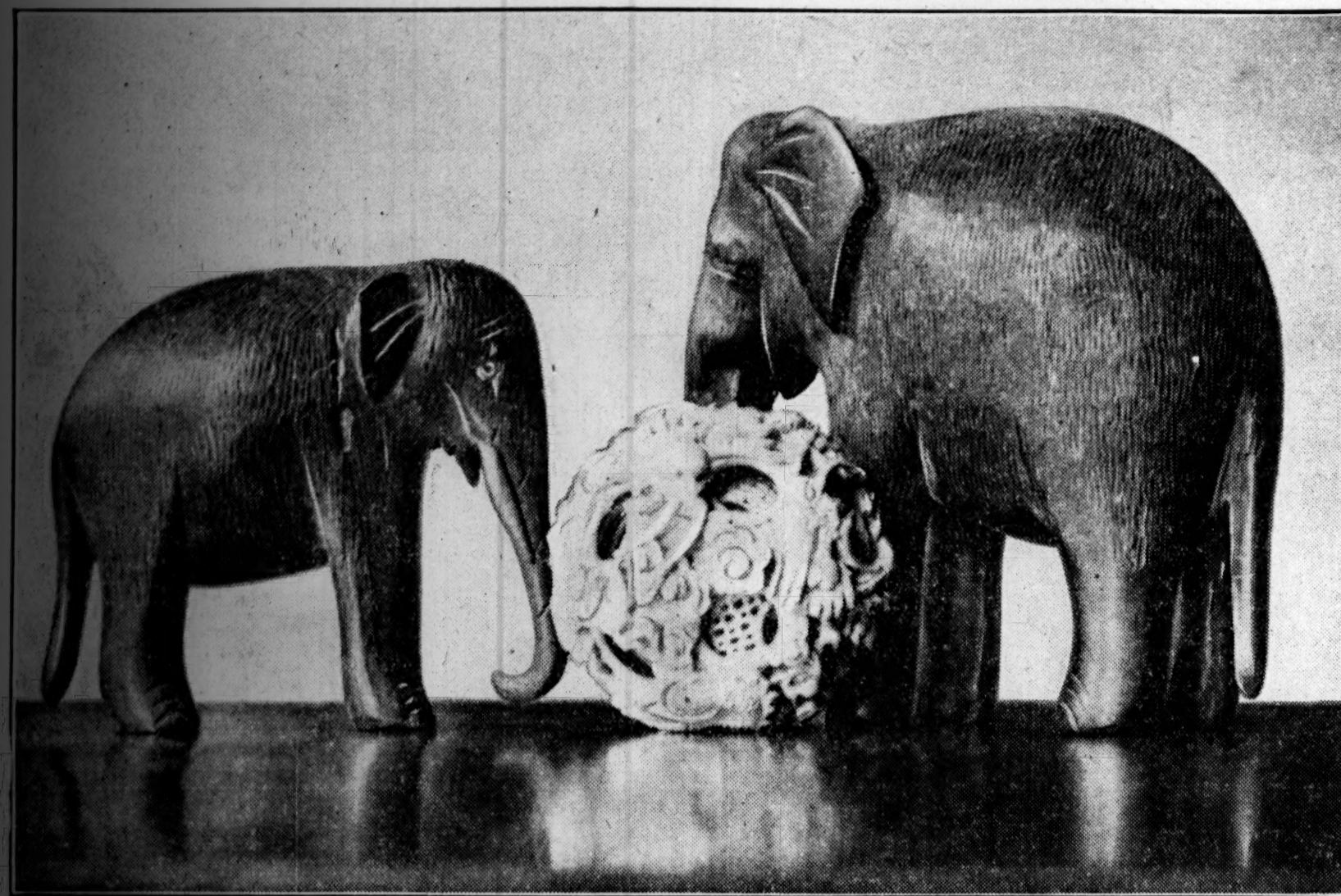
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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## A Chinese Ivory Ball



Ebony elephants and an ivory ball

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The above group represents a mother elephant, a baby elephant, and an ivory ball. The ball is made out of an elephant's tusk, which was imported into Canton from Ceylon. A Chinese workman bought a piece of the ivory, cut it into the form of a sphere a few inches thick, and then worked it into its present form. The ball is carved on the outside with 14 holes, entwined by two pairs of scales, legs, whiskers, and two pairs of beady eyes which glare at each other across the central hole. They are beautifully designed and would of themselves make the ball valuable; but, when it is seen that, inside this globe, is another also richly carved, that there are 10 more, one within the other, all carved and all loose, and that they must have been

made inside because there is no flaw in the outer one, then it begins to occur to one that something remarkable is present.

These balls take a man months to make and are worth more than their weight in gold. But how are they made? The secret was told to the writer by a Chinaman, wrinkled and yellow, who had a look in his sharp little brown eyes as if many more strange things were within, unknown

to the western world. First of all, he said, 14 holes are bored in the solid ball, at equal distances apart, perfectly smooth and round and all meeting in the middle. Into one of these a tiny instrument like a hoe is put down nearly to the bottom, and turned round and round until, at the bottom of the central hole, is cut a little circular gallery. The next hole is treated in the same way at exactly the same depth; and so on, until all the galleries meet and the center of the globe is cut free and can be heard rattling about in the middle. It is then easy to carve it by moving it about, so that each side in turn can be seen down a hole. Then the hoe is put in again and another shell cut loose, so as to surround the little carved center. This is twisted about and ornamented in the same way and so on, until, finally, there are 12 loose carved shells one within the other. No wonder the baby elephant looks so surprised and the mother so thoughtful. She is thinking how to change the subject when her child asks for the explanation.

In North America alone, there are four distinct types of spinning to be found, and some half a dozen types of weaving in use by the Indian textile workers. Also, they have most interesting devices for warping, for shedding, for pattern making, and, in addition, countless secrets for dyeing, as for baking powder biscuits. For that I sift together 2 cups of flour, 2 rounded rounded teaspoons of baking powder and a teaspoon of salt, and rub into it 2 tablespoons of shortening. Then I mix it to a dough with milk; it takes, I should say, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cup, I cannot tell you exactly. This dough I roll out quite thin, being careful to have no holes in it. There is usually enough to be cut into six fairly large pieces.

"Before I begin to mix the dough,

I wash and pick over my blueberries

very carefully, and drain them, though not too much; it is wise to have them wet. When the pieces of dough are ready—and they should be approximately round or square in form—I pile up as many berries as I can in the center of each and sprinkle them generously with sugar. Then I gather up the edges of the dough carefully and fold them over, so that all the berries are covered up. I prick the dough in several places, near the top, and put the dumplings in a pan and bake them in a good oven, being sure to brown them well.

"These should be eaten hot and, as they are what one might call quite

## The Story of the Fireplace

From the smoky fire of wood or peat, set in the middle of the living room of the cottage, or the great hall of the castle, to the elaborately developed product of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth centuries, with its surround of marble columns, pilasters beautifully carved or richly inlaid, is a far cry. The story of the English fireplace is a long one. Bound up with this fireplace are the associations of generations of family and community life, and in its development can be traced the domestic, social, and industrial history of communities and nations. One cannot deal with any piece of home furnishing without also bringing it into the study of the styles of furniture, tapestry, porcelain, pottery, and the dress of the period, so closely interrelated are all of them; because all are controlled by the social and political trend of the period, world-wide in extent. In no object of household architecture is this more true than with the fireplace. A knowledge of the periods will enhance the pleasure of such study, and make the simplest article of household furnishing pregnant with a meaning hitherto undreamed of.

"From earliest times, to well through the Middle Ages, the common hall of the castle is the one feature which stands out the most conspicuously in domestic literature. This was the banqueting hall of the palace or manor house, the dining hall of the college, hospital or bede house, the horse-place of the yeoman, and the single living room of the cottager," states the author of "The English Fireplace and its Accessories," L. A. Shufrey.

These rooms were usually open to the roof, the smoke getting out through a hole or joint of the tiles. Yet uncomfortable as this smoke was, chimneys were not in general use until well into the Sixteenth Century. In some of the literature of the Eleventh Century, there is mention of chimneys, and in some of the old castles chimney pieces were found. "The central hearth had been removed to the wall, framed in by wood and recessed by a sloping wall, and jamb. There is even a hood, just covering the hearth, with column supports."

Of the old central hearths, still remaining, one of the finest examples is that in the great hall of Penhurst Place, the home of Sir Philip Sidney. It takes little imagination to see the elaborate brick chimneys were introduced which became such a feature in the buildings of the Sixteenth Century." In chimney pieces and hall screens, elaborate oak work was produced. The carvings for supports were used, and the Italian strap-work became common as a means of decoration. "The well-proportioned columns with base and capital had less attraction than the plaster . . . The grace of the carvings . . . were apt to be passed over in favor of the termini," declares Mr. Rothery.

"In the main," declares Mr. Rothery, "the work of the Nineteenth Century was poor, and such exceptional examples as we do possess are imitative . . . The mason turned out marble chimney pieces by the score, or, what was worse, manufactured the separate members wholesale, to be fitted by the builders as their sense of taste or regard to economy dictated. It was the age of the grate maker and the boxed marble mantelpiece." From 1880 to 1900 may be termed a period of revolutions. Chimney pieces in the Renaissance, the Louis Quatorze, Quinze and Seize, the Jacobean, Georgian and Adam styles were designed for public, semipublic, and private buildings." There is now a marked revival of the inglenook, especially in country houses, and with it the use of brick, cement, artificial stone and blocks, terra cotta, glazed and unglazed. Much is hoped for in this tendency in bringing back the best of the old and ushering in innovations in style, built upon the motifs of the past.

## Jam Which Requires No Sugar

Stone 2 pounds of dates, put into a preserving pan with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pints of water, 1 ounce preserved ginger, 1 pint lemon jelly square. Simmer for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. (Lemon juice and rind may be added if liked.) This makes 4½ pounds of delicious, nutritious and cheap jam.

"At the first stages of the style under consideration, stone was in general request. It was part of the tradition. Then, towards the middle of the Sixteenth Century, no doubt as a result of the paneling of the walls, wood came into general favor, sometimes for the whole visible part of the

## The Spinning of the American Indian

"It is rather interesting, in view of the fact that America has been paying so much attention of recent years to the developing of her industries and the perfecting of manufacturing methods in general, to note the extremely primitive and elementary method of spindle spinning, still to be seen among the Indians of the Northwest," said Miss Mary Lois Kissel to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Kissel, who has been a member of the field staff of the American Museum of Natural History, and has contributed articles on this and other subjects of somewhat similar interest to the American Anthropologist and other such publications, delights in exploring and is deeply interested in the Indian industries, which she has made a specialty of investigating.

"The North American Indian is not

the only one of the aboriginal peoples,

however, to contribute to the fund of textile lore; the ancient peoples of other continents, as well, have added their offerings to it. Spinning, as it evolved during the early ages in Asia; warp beaming, as it worked itself out in ancient Europe; shedding, as it expanded in inner Africa, in ancient Egypt and parts of Asia; all reveal interesting solutions to industrial problems," she continued. "The methods employed in decorative pattern weaving, by ancient civilizations in the Old World, are just beginning to be known through excavations in the Mediterranean basin and neighboring areas; also the modes of effecting textile ornamentation, employed by ancient civilizations in the New World, that is, in Mexico and Peru, for instance, have, so far, only been touched upon."

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"Before I begin to mix the dough,

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very carefully, and drain them, though not too much; it is wise to have them wet. When the pieces of dough are ready—and they should be approximately round or square in form—I pile up as many berries as I can in the center of each and sprinkle them generously with sugar. Then I gather up the edges of the dough carefully and fold them over, so that all the berries are covered up. I prick the dough in several places, near the top, and put the dumplings in a pan and bake them in a good oven, being sure to brown them well.

"These should be eaten hot and, as they are what one might call quite

what I have learned, from the earlier practices.

"Formerly, the spinner squatted

upon a mat on the floor, grasped the

huge spindle in both hands, raised it

to an oblique position, and began to

twirl it. First, however, she had pre-

pared for her spinning by rolling the

wool with her hand over her thigh,

splicing on more wool, and so continu-

ing this rolling and splicing until she

had a long, loosely made roving which,

as she completed it, she deposited in

a basket or in a pile beside her. One

end of it she then passed through a

tension ring, which may have been a

small circle fashioned of wicker work

or, perhaps, a piece of wood or of

stone, with a round hole pierced

through it. This was usually suspended

from the ceiling or from a point high

up on the wall, in order to give a long

stretch between it and the spindle.

This end of the roving that was put

through the tension ring was then

twisted tightly and attached to the

upper arm of the spindle.

"The spinner's twirling motion twists

the freshly drawn roving, then the

upper end of the spindle is swung up-

ward and backward, thus bringing the

next draft of roving through the ten-

sion ring and permitting, after the

spindle end is again dropped to pos-

ition, that the loosely sagging and al-

ready twisted yarn be wound upon the

spindle. This the spinner accom-

plishes by lacing the yarn back and

forth in large oval coilings on the

upper part of the shaft; at the same

time lifting and lowering the spindle

from the oblique to the vertical, and

vice versa, while it is still revolving.

When the spindle is full, she unwinds

it into a basket, and then later winds it

again, this time into huge balls.

"The Indian woman spinner of today

has discarded her mat and taken to a

chair, as making for comfort. Also,

she puts another chair before her and

uses that, in place of the old-time ten-

sion ring, by drawing her roving over

the upper edge of its back. This makes

the work much easier, but the quality

of the yarn is not improved by it; in-

stead, the product is much coarser.

The process, too, is very slow. But it

is exceedingly interesting to see."

## Such a Good Blueberry Dish

filling, they are excellent to serve for a luncheon or supper dish, after a not too hearty salad or something of that sort.

"The way that we used to eat them at home was to cut them in two, horizontally around the edges or side, and turn the top over into the inside. Then we buttered all the dough part that appeared, sprinkled sugar over it, and they were ready to eat. The middle, where the berries are, is deep and filled with rich juice and the whole thing is delicious, so, I always thought, and I still do. Just try it for yourself sometime, and see if you do not agree with me.

"I have made something similar with other berries and fruits, with strawberries and blackberries and raspberries, also with apples—you need to cut them up into small pieces to have it good—and rhubarb. But, although they are good, they can none of them equal the blueberries, in my opinion."

## Fruit Punch

For 20 persons, take 1 fresh pineapple of medium size, or a pint can of preserved pineapple, cut into small pieces. To 1½ pounds of sugar, add 2 cups of cold water, and pour on stove. Boil from 10 to 15 minutes (after boiling begins). Pour the hot sirup over the pineapple, and let stand at least 12 hours (24 is not too long). An hour before serving, add the juice of 6 oranges and 4 lemons. If not acid enough, add another lemon and 2 quarts of water. Flavor with crushed strawberries, candied cherries or grape fruit as preferred. Stir well to thoroughly mix, and, lastly, add ice and let stand until cool. If not quite right, add sugar or water to taste. Before adding water, remember that the melting ice will make some difference. The secret of a delicious punch is to make a syrup of the sugar.



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Because They Are SNAPPY STYLES, PERFECT FITTING, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

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for cozy corners, church pews, yachts, boats, window seats, easy-chairs or any place that's made more comfortable and attractive by the presence of soft, springy, durable cushions.

Made in any size or shape and covered to suit your taste—cheaply, quickly.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Federal Prohibition

Friends and foes of prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States are alike surprised by the vote in the Senate, on Wednesday, of 65 to 20, in favor of constitutional submission to the states, or eight votes more than the requisite two-thirds; yet the result must be accepted by the thoughtfully observant as only fairly reflective of the present attitude of public sentiment toward the question. When so accepted, the action of the Senate, in withholding from the President, as a provision of the Food Control Bill, authority which would enable him to enforce prohibition as a war measure, thus preventing the use of grain in the manufacture of beverages, is seen to be inconsistent as it is illogical.

Manifestly, the Senate, in voting so overwhelmingly for submission, responded to a popular demand. Unless all the indications are deceptive, the popular demand for immediate suspension of liquor manufacture, that the food supply of the country may be conserved, is even more imperative. The meaning of the remarkable vote in the Senate will be only partially interpreted by Congress as a whole if the action on submission is not followed by the speedy incorporation in the food control measure of an unrestricted war-period prohibition provision.

The Senate, in adopting the Harding clause, as an amendment to the original prohibition resolution, disregarded precedent and cast no little doubt upon the legality of the entire proceeding. That is, after sweepingly declaring that, with the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the states, all manufacture and traffic in liquor within the jurisdiction of the nation shall be prohibited, the Senate resolution, through incorporation of the Harding clause, makes the effectiveness of this prohibition contingent ultimately upon ratification within six years. No such condition has ever before accompanied the submission of a constitutional amendment, and it would be well, perhaps, if Senator Borah's warning, that its incorporation in this instance might imperil the validity of the entire measure, had been listened to. The Constitution of the United States provides for the manner of its amendment, and it would seem that, in order to legalize a process of amending other than that set forth in the organic law, it would be necessary first to amend the fundamental instrument in this particular.

However, the next step in regular order will be the concurrence of the House in the main proposition, namely, that the states be given the opportunity of passing upon the question of Federal prohibition with as little delay as possible. If the House shall register a vote as emphatic in the affirmative as that which was cast in the Senate, there cannot be any reasonable doubt among congressmen as to the trend and attitude of public sentiment on the subject. Only those members of the House and Senate who are disposed to persist in misreading the signs of the times will then be disposed, it would seem, to place restrictions upon the submission resolution itself, or further to postpone action upon war prohibition. The supporters in the House of immediate stoppage of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, or intoxicating liquors, as a war measure, as well as the supporters of constitutional inhibition of the traffic by amendment, should be at once encouraged and fortified by messages from the people, spurring them on to positive action with regard to both phases of the case. The Senate vote makes it clear beyond all cavil that the nation is now prepared to go, and bent upon going, the full length in prohibition; that it will not be content to let doubt rest upon the legality of the constitutional prohibition resolution, and that it will be even less content to carry, on top of all the responsibilities involved in the conduct of the war, the burden of a traffic which gnaws at its very vitals.

The time, therefore, was never more opportune for the settlement of the liquor question along definite and permanent lines. Those who entertain misgivings as to the wisdom of Federal prohibition as an established policy, can hardly question the wisdom of suspending all manufacture of, and traffic in, liquors during the war. If the wisdom of war-time prohibition is not made plain to the skeptical, the unconvinced in the several states will be able so to express themselves at the polls when the time comes for choosing the legislatures to which the question of ratification shall be submitted.

There are not only moral, but economic reasons; not only economic, but political reasons; not only political, but humanitarian reasons, why the United States should abolish absolutely the manufacture and sale of intoxicants during the continuance of the war. Such action it owes as a sacred obligation to itself, as a no less sacred obligation to its Allies. It has warrant, as established by the Senate vote, for taking the step; it is inconceivable that it should shirk the duty of taking it.

### Economic Outlook in Canada

The statement regarding the economic outlook in Canada which was made, recently, to a representative of this paper by Colonel Dennis, chief commissioner of the development branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and now in charge of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, is deserving of careful study. Canada's leap forward in the matter of material prosperity during the past three years, but especially during the past year, has been quite extraordinary in the history of nations. Her total trade for the year 1916 showed a gain of about 90 per cent over that of the previous year, and the Canadians added more than \$200,000,000 to their bank deposits.

Colonel Dennis, in the course of his statement, raises

some pertinent questions. Will Canada, at the close of the war, be able to maintain the big balance of trade in her favor? When the demand for munitions ceases, will Canada be able to transfer all these factories to normal trade conditions, and still hold this war-time prosperity? He goes on to show that Canada is facing a situation very like that which confronted the Northern States of the United States towards the close of the Civil War. At that time, commerce, business, and manufactures went ahead as in profound peace, "saw with more impetus and whirling activity than peace ever knew." At the close of the war, there was a rapid spread of enthusiasm for a continuation of the so-called war prosperity. New enterprises were launched on every hand, and there ensued a period of the most extraordinary development and expansion. Then came the crash of 1873, when it was realized how many of these enterprises were in the nature of speculation and rested on no lasting basis.

The lesson of all this for Canada, however, is not that she should not look forward to a maintenance of prosperous conditions after the war; still less that her business men should look distrustfully on enterprise, and regard a rigid conservatism as the only safe side of practice. The tall is rather to act now, to give the whole question consideration now, and to do everything possible in advance to avoid the mistakes made in the United States fifty years ago.

The problem is, of course, a colossal one, but the forces available for its solution are more than adequate. There is far too great a tendency abroad, today, to regard the great manufacturers, settlements, towns, in many cases created by the war, as necessarily rendered useless the moment peace is declared. There will, no doubt, be much scrapping, but, on the other hand, there is no limit to the extent to which activities may be adapted. The story of how a great brewery, in one of the United States which recently "went dry," was converted, in a very short time, into one of the largest high-class laundries in the world, has many lessons. Canada would do well to make the whole matter a very first consideration. In doing so she would not impair, but, rather, by the confidence such efforts would inspire, render more efficient and effective her efforts to fulfill the charge laid upon her in common with all the other nations fighting on the side of the Allies, namely, to put forth her full strength now, so as to win the war at the earliest possible moment.

### Gustave Hervé's Socialism

The frank and open way in which Gustave Hervé, the famous French editor and Socialist, has changed his views on socialism since the outbreak of the war, must have been followed by many with a peculiar interest. Gustave Hervé, whose opinions before the war were so strongly antipatriotic, antiparliamentary, anti-almost-everything established, within a few weeks of the outbreak of the struggle, openly confessed, through the columns of his paper, to a complete change of heart. His antipatriotism was the first to go. Before the war, he had taken up the position that national boundaries should count for nothing; that the workingman had no fatherland; that the workers, the world over, had no quarrels; and that defense of country was but defense of the right to be exploited by one particular set of capitalists, patriotism being merely an invention of the governing classes.

The invasion of Belgium, in the August of 1914, and the subsequent march of the German armies on Paris, swept all this away, and the editor of *La Victoire*, without a single thought other than to be true to the highest he could see, placed all he had at the disposal of his country. He did not wait to think it all out, to analyze his feelings, and formulate his reasons. The invasion of Belgium and the invasion of France stood out before him as great iniquities. As such, they should be condemned and opposed with all his strength, and if in doing this he should be found in conflict with his former views, so much the worse for his former views.

Gustave Hervé, however, has been analyzing and thinking ever since, and, from time to time, he has recorded his changing views in the columns of his paper. Over a year ago, he declared that he recognized, in his changed attitude, simply the forsaking of the German Socialism of Karl Marx, with its selfishness and class warfare, for the better way pointed out for so long, in vain as far as he was concerned, by the French Socialists, Saint-Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, and Blanqui, who urged a "fruitful entente between capital, talent and manual labor." This theory Gustave Hervé has since steadily developed. He has urged a return, as far as international policy was concerned, to the broad, humanity-loving, democratic patriotism of 1793, and, as far as domestic policy was concerned, to the recognition that true socialism embraces everybody, and is very far from being confined to the so-called workingman.

Thus far, it was well enough. He could claim to be, in the main, faithful to the cause which he had long espoused. Lately, however, Gustave Hervé has written many things which make it abundantly clear that he can no longer claim to be a Socialist, in any recognized interpretation of that term. "Socialism," he declared, recently, speaking of the Stockholm conference, "will have to eat its own words. It will have to recognize that capitalism, with its industrial leaders, stimulated by personal interest and by the wish to succeed, is alone capable of developing industrial, agricultural and commercial productions, and to produce that prosperity which spreads, though unequally, over all the classes of the population." Whatever may be said for or against such teaching, it is certainly not Socialism.

### Indian Self-Government

The speech delivered, recently, by Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, in closing the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, at Ootacamund, the hill station of the Madras Government, was as welcome as it was forceful. Ever since the outbreak of the war, three

years ago, there has been carried on in India a campaign which, when carefully analyzed, can only be characterized as irresponsible, on the subject of Home Rule. Taking advantage of the generally disturbed condition occasioned by the war, the promoters of this agitation have advocated the most extreme measures, and, forsaking any attempt to lead gradually up to the full attainment of self-government, have claimed the immediate granting of their full demands.

Now, anyone who is to any extent acquainted with the history of India must recognize, first of all, how singularly lacking India is, and has always been, in a national sense. At no time in her long history has the whole of India been under one government. Through the greater part of that history, the country has been split up into many different states, governed by entirely different rulers and having entirely different laws, religions, languages, and customs. In these circumstances, heroic measures are clearly impossible. When, therefore, Lord Pentland said, as he did say to the Legislative Council, that those people who take any part in the government of India, or any portion of India, are working for and accelerating the approach towards the ideal, however distant it may be—that is, the ideal of self-government—he indicated the limit of safe practice, and also summed up the position justly enough. Incidentally, he was, of course, only expressing a view outlined with increasing frequency by Indian statesmen in the past. It is only a few weeks ago that Sir Archy Birkmyre, president of the European Association, spoke at Calcutta of India's "just and legitimate aspirations to self-government," and urged that the British in India should assist to the utmost of their power in educating the people of India to prepare for it. He went on, however, to point out that the British Raj is responsible for the good government of the whole of the people of India, of whom the educated classes number less than ten per cent and the political agitators, who are clamoring at this unpropitious hour for Home Rule, are an infinitesimal fraction.

All that is best in Indian thought has always recognized this fact, that India, in common with all other peoples, has an inalienable right to exercise the privilege of self-government. They recognize, however, that until the people are prepared for it, and are able to govern themselves intelligently, the granting of any measure of Home Rule to India would be fraught simply with disaster for the country as a whole. It was, of course, this thought which actuated that great believer in India's future, the Aga Khan, some time ago, to speak of self-government as an idea certain to be accomplished but to be patiently waited for and worked for. He was concerned, he said, for fear the Indians would be too hasty and would attempt to pluck the fruit before it was ripe.

A calm review of the situation in India must convince anyone that the Government is actuated by a strong desire to admit the Indian to participate in the government of his country, step by step, just as soon as ever he is prepared for it; and Lord Pentland's condemnation of those agitators who urge extreme measures and "constantly detract and condemn the actions and motives of officials in the service of the Government in all its departments," cannot be said to be in any way too strong.

### Newspapers

ONE can hardly say that truth is either new or old. It is just truth, and welcome to the truth seeker like salty air to the land-bound sailor, like Alpine heights to the chamois, like boundless ocean stretches to the albatross. When Herschel was discovering truth regarding the solar system he reverently said that he was thinking God's thoughts after Him.

News, however, as men believe, must be recent to be palatable. Proof it needs not. Piquancy will suffice. So the newspapers too often seek not to write the history of the day, but put into black and white the whisperings of many minds. You can hear the susurruous of the world therein, its clamor and woe and wailing, with a little hope striving, a little righteousness prevailing, if perchance the newspaper knows enough to hear something else than just the whisperings. Now there are whisperings intentional, pertinacious, mesmeric. In a democracy where men and women are endeavoring to establish common weal, they must learn to distinguish between the whispered intentional falsity, and the voice. One misleads and ruins; the other inspires and edifies. *Vox populi, vox Dei.* Let the press of a country give publicity to truth, and the edification or upbuilding of citizens in the understanding of truth will enable them in the time of a generation to make greater progress than centuries in the past have recorded.

There is a fixed impression in the minds of many that a statement could not get into print unless there was something to back it up. "It must be so, 'twas seen in print," they declare, and believe it they will in spite of your proofs to the contrary. Thus they feed upon rumors and things that as Josh Billings used to say are "not so." Rumor is like the rolling snowball wherewith on a balmy winter day the boys make a snow man. It is a man, they say; must you believe it, and fear before its horrent aspect? The warm sun which makes the honest rosebush bloom in its perennial beauty soon makes naught of the snow man. So truth coming to the human mind melts away falsity, and the best that can be comes to natural bloom.

If reticence as well as truth telling should characterize the newspapers of a democracy, the citizens are enabled to follow that wise advice of Paul to "judge nothing before the time." Superficially clever people are fond of snap judgments. They are like boys with toy pistols, and the land is filled with the crackle of their unbased decisions. Some newspapers minister to this by proposing sufficient distortions or partial statements of a case, to provide at least half a dozen wrong judgments for every one who thinks with his tongue. Then on the seventh day the facts arrive, and it is clear that those irresponsible ones who judged and condemned the responsible workers for the democracy, were actually hating without a cause. A better way appears when the work of the great journal is effective in basing correct

and timely judgments whereby every wise citizen becomes a shareholder in government, and the helper of those responsible for its operation.

### Notes and Comments

COMMON prudence, one would have thought, would have restrained the writer of the description under a recently published picture of Trinity College, Dublin. The view was one looking west, from behind the Beresford Campanile, and the writer expansively described the scene by saying that, on the left hand and the right hand, were to be seen examination halls, whilst in the distance was a building which he vaguely described as "dedicated to the use of students." The crowning mercy is, however, when he says that this part of the college is known to the students as "Botany Bay." There are too many Trinity men in all parts of the world to make such ventures safe. The examination hall, it is true, lies to the left; but the building on the right is the chapel; whilst straight ahead is Regent House, and the homes of various college societies. The great square is certainly not known as Botany Bay, which is around the corner, to the right from the dining hall.

WHEN, exactly, the name "Botany Bay" originated is not known, but the reason for its being so called was obvious to students of Trinity, some sixty or seventy years ago. In those days, the square so named was little esteemed, and those students who were obliged to live there, by reason of lack of funds or from an inability to get in anywhere else, felt themselves, figuratively speaking, as much in exile as if they had been banished to Botany Bay, which, in those days, was much more of a reality as a place of exile than it is today. Then again, the Campanile is not "historic." Beyond the fact that it was given to the college, in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, and that its great bell has, for some sixty years, struck terror into the hearts of hundreds of students on examination mornings, it has no history.

IT is interesting to note that Botany Bay never was a penal settlement. It is true that an effort was made to found a penal settlement there, after the revolt of the New England colonies had rendered America no longer available for deportation, but when Commodore Arthur Phillips, who was commissioned by the British Government to arrange about the matter, arrived at Botany Bay, he discovered that it was wholly unsuited for such a purpose, and he removed northwards to the present site of the city of Sydney. The name of Botany Bay, however, seems to have struck the popular fancy of those times, and so came to be used as a general designation for the convict establishments of Australia.

VICTOR MURDOCK of Kansas, whom Progressive leader, has become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in that State. He will find supporters. Kansas is fond of the man who holds independent views and who is not afraid to change them. If Victor Murdock makes his campaign on a Wilson platform his candidacy will have a great deal of interest for the Republicans.

INJUSTICE is far more prevalent than people imagine. On being informed that good form required him to appear at a lawn party, recently, in a Palm Beach suit, a silk hat, and a pair of white shoes, the editor of a western weekly newspaper declined the invitation; whereupon he is put down by a contemporary as a slacker.

APROPOS of Dominion Day in Canada, a recent writer, who has been unearthing an old geography book of a hundred years ago, publishes some extracts from it, giving very illuminating details as to the Canada of those days. In this book, Canada, as a name for the whole territory, is apparently unknown. It is described as the British possession in North America, and Canada is merely an alternative name for the "Division of Quebec." All the vast territory of the West, which now constitutes such a thriving part of the country, is summarily dismissed as "hitherto unclaimed by Europeans, and not worth claiming." Winnipeg, of course, does not exist; whilst the climate of Nova Scotia is declared to be so unfavorable that little can be expected from the colony. "It is wrapped," so the description runs, "in the gloom of a fog during the greater part of the year."

A MISSOURI man has made a bid for first place in the ranks of courteous and deferential husbands. With becoming gallantry and an unselfishness that might be displayed, perhaps to greater advantage, in a better cause, he admits that practically all he knows about cutting firewood he has learned from his wife.

ONE thing about Russia—its size and the many varying elements of its population—is too often forgotten in considering and weighing the news that comes out of the country these days. As the Jewish Morning Journal says: "Russia is altogether too large, too heterogeneous, to be carried by one wave of inspiration." In this respect there is a likeness to conditions in the United States. War experiences here have driven home the fact that this is truly a great country, but especially with respect to extent of territory and complexity of population, thought, and degrees of intelligence. In the United States, as in Russia, it takes time to get "the sense of the meeting."

JUST now there is a deal of agitation in a western State, not far beyond the Mississippi River, because of the alleged indifference of the Governor toward legislation outlawing all forms of the liquor traffic. A newspaper, in defending the Chief Executive, insists that he has not brought the saloon back to the State. A contemporary admits the assertion, but asks, with some sarcasm, what he has done? The question seems pertinent and timely just now, and might be passed on, even to those in Congress who, although they may not have brought back the saloon, perhaps would find it embarrassing were they to be asked to designate some actual thing accomplished.